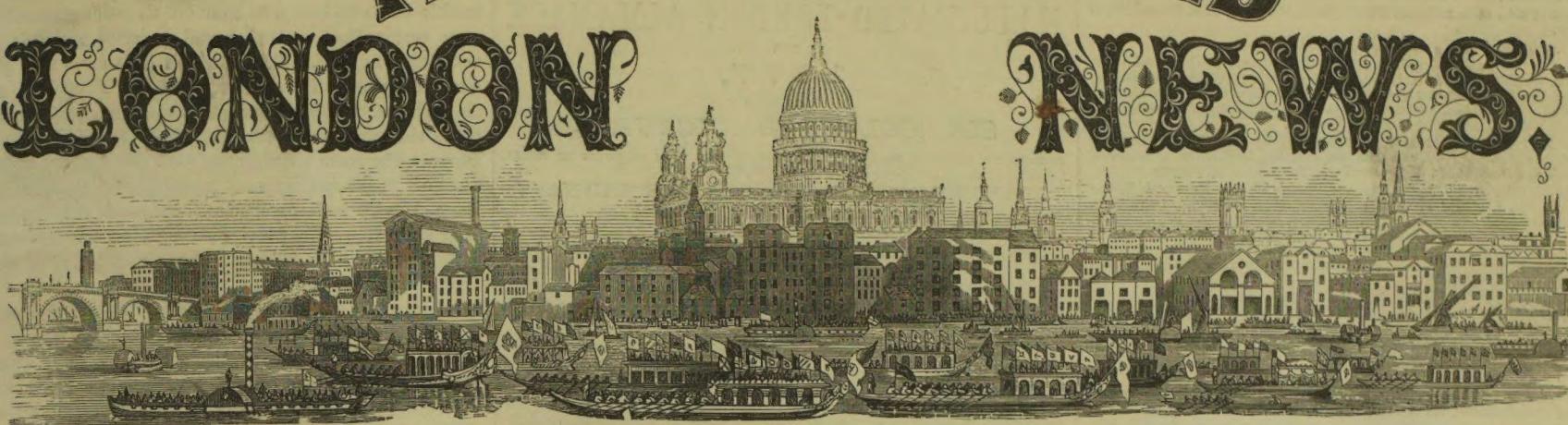


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1941.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1876.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { BY POST, 6½D.



THE WAR: SCENE IN A LONDON DRAWING-ROOM—RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE IN THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., the Countess of Donoughmore, of a daughter.
On the 21st ult., at Gonalston, Nottingham, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at the English Charge-d'Affaires, Dresden, and afterwards at the English church (All Saints') there, by the Right Rev. Bishop Staley, and the Rev. J. S. Gilford, M.A., Chaplain, Sidney Flavel, jun., Esq., J.P., of Leamington, to Gertrude, daughter of Henry Robinson, Esq., of Boreham Wood, Herts, and Dresden, Saxony.

On the 28th ult., at St. Mary's, Penzance, by the Rev. Prebendary Hedgeland, William Trythall, of Penzance, solicitor, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Nicholas Paul, R.N., of Trythall and Trembath. No cards.

On the 27th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Penge, Upper Norwood, by the Rev. E. B. Smith, Vicar of Gwesys, Denbighshire, assisted by the Rev. H. L. Williams and the Rev. W. F. Eustace, Captain A. W. Roberts, Bengal Cavalry, Political Department, Government of India, eldest son of the late A. A. Roberts, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Katharine, daughter of the late S. P. Roberts, Esq., and niece of Browne Roberts, Esq., M.D., of Dublin.

On the 28th ult., at the parish church of Headington, near Oxford, by the Rev. L. S. Tuckwell, Rector of Standlake, Ralph Rawlinson, of Eltham, Kent, late of Wycombe, Bucks, to Martha Anne Cubbage Crundwell, only child of the late Geo. Crundell, Esq., of Headington Lodge.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., Betsy Lambert, the beloved wife of Robert Harrison, Esq., of 19, Friday-street, E.C., and Whitwell House, Cricklewood.

On the 27th inst., at Llandudno, after a few days' illness from congestion on the brain, Walter Frederick, fourth and dearly-loved son of William Bullock, Cumberland House, Macclesfield.

On the 14th ult., at Penang, Straits Settlements, after a short illness, Johanna, the dearly-loved wife of J. M. Vermont, Esq., of Batu Kawan Estate, Penang. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. Sketch papers please copy.

On the 24th ult., at Cliff House, Barrow-on-Soar, Catherine Ann, the beloved wife of Randal Brown, Esq., and mother of Mrs. Richard Warner Hole, deeply mourned by those who had the privilege of knowing her.

On the 28th ult., at Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, Edward Anthony John Preston, thirteenth Viscount Gormanston, in his 81st year.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 14.

SUNDAY, OCT. 8.

Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Kynaston. 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Clapham; 7 p.m., the Ven. A. P. Pure-Cust, Archdeacon of Buckingham.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. T. G. Bonney.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary Brook, Vicar of Brompton.

Temple Church, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

MONDAY, OCT. 9.

Quebec Institute, 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Hardy's Lectures on Experimental Physics, continued on Mondays).

Lord Mayor's Dinner to the Mayors of England and Wales, Mansion House.

Races: Newmarket Second October Meeting.

TUESDAY, OCT. 10.

Moon's last quarter, 10.19 a.m. Oxford Term begins.

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (address by Dr. J. H. Gladstone, the president; conversation).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		WIND.		Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	
Oct. 9	Inches	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles, In.
27	29.633	55.9	53.7	93	10	55.3	60.3	86 325
28	29.327	57.3	54.5	91	8	53.9	64.4	235 125
29	29.661	53.5	45.1	73	47	47.0	61.4	172 080
30	28.376	53.0	52.8	99	10	46.7	59.6	212 460
1	29.923	51.1	43.9	78	—	46.6	58.4	420 009
2	20.102	50.9	42.8	75	9	43.8	56.8	274 010
3	29.825	57.3	54.2	90	8	50.2	66.0	162 030

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.640 29.384 29.623 29.510 29.771 32.162 29.827
Temperature of Air .. 57.0° 53.6° 56.9° 65.0° 54.2° 54.8° 51.5° 51.2°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 66.0° 57.0° 51.7° 52.9° 50.7° 48.1° 53.5°

Direction of Wind .. NNE. SSW. W. ENE. NNE. ESE. ESE. ESE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	M	A	M	A
h	h	h	h	h	h	h
4	5	6	5	4	5	6
9	10	11	10	9	10	11
14	15	14	13	12	13	14
19	20	19	18	17	18	19
24	25	24	23	22	23	24
29	30	29	28	27	28	29
3	4	3	2	1	2	3

DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Caiaphas," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND COSTUME CONTEST and EXHIBITION of LADIES' DRESSES for Promenade, Dinner and Evening Jesters, Balls, Weddings, Concerts, Entertainments, Suits for Juveniles, Ladies' Riding Habit, &c. SATURDAY, OCT. 7, to OCT. 14, inclusive.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND COSTUME CONTEST, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, to SATURDAY, OCT. 14.—The Exhibition will extend the whole length of both North and South Naves, and will comprise the choicest Specimens of Textile Fabrics, in every variety of hue and material.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—GRAND EXHIBITION of LADIES' COSTUMES daily, until 14th inst. inclusive. Promenade and Reception Costumes; Dinner, Evening, and Ball Dresses; Brides and Bridesmaids' Dresses; Morning Costumes, Robe-de-Chambre, &c.; Children's Dresses, &c.

M. R. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus. Adm. 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.

LECTURES on MINERALS and ROCKS.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give Two Courses of Lectures on GEOLOGICAL MINERALS, at KING'S COLLEGE, London. One Course on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, from Nine to Ten o'clock; the other Course on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, from Eight to Nine. The Lectures begin WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, and will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, chiefly from his Private Cabinet. Persons willing to attend public lectures can have PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY of Professor Tennant, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

WILL BE READY SHORTLY, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR

1877,

CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS, FROM ORIGINALS BY HARRY ARNOLD, ESQ., AND OTHER ARTISTS;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR IRONCLAD NAVY;

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1876; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahometan Calendars; Table of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-one years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS, OCT. 7,

contains:—

Portrait of Mlle. Ostava Torriani. Famous Players of the Past Century. By-the-By.

The Fours at Philadelphia: an American Sketch.

Governor Prague and Blackwood, jun.

Scene from "Richard III.", at Drury Lane Theatre. By D. H. Friston. Portrait of Colley Cibber, from a scarce print.

Dr. Slade at Bow-street.

The International Rifle Trophy.

"Flying Dutchman" at the Lyceum Theatre.

Circular Notes. Famous Dancers: I. Mille. Grisi. Memoir of Mille. Torriani. Oui-dire. Famous American Trotting-Horses. Biography of Dr. Slade. Famous Players of the Past Century: XIII. Mrs. Mittieck. American Horses in India. The First of October. New Pieces at the Theatres. Aquatic and Athletic Notes, by "Exon." Turlani, by "Sylva-lark." And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.

OFFICE, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD will give TWO PIANOFORTE RECITALS at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, on TUES. 12 and 19, commencing at Three o'clock (being her first appearance in England after an absence of four years). At 7s. 6d., 12s., 1s. 6d.; a mission, 1s.; may be obtained at Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; the usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD'S First Appearance in England, since Four Years, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at Three o'clock. Tickets as above.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—SATURDAY, OCT. 7th, WATER-CARRIER; Monday 9th, Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN; Tuesday 10th, ZAMIA; Wednesday 11th, BOHEMIAN GIRL; Thursday 12th, LILY OF KILLARNEY; Friday 13th, Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN; Saturday 14th, TROVATORE. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa. Box-office open Ten till Five. No Bookings. Seats may also be secured at the Libraries, &c. Doors open at 7.30; closing at Eight.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN every evening as RICHARD III.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Messrs. H. Sinclair, J. F. Cathcart, C. Vandenhoff, H. Russell, F. Tyers, H. M. Clifford, Douglas, H. Evans, G. B. Ireland, Percy Bell, C. H. Fletcher, Jas. Johnstone, A. Dolman, J. B. Johnson, Master Grattan, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Madame Fanny Huddart, Misses Eliza Stuart and Grattan. THE STORM FIEND.

Prices from 6d. to 24s. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven o'clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

rapidly and all but irresistibly driving; and perhaps Turkey alone is able to avert it. Turkey, meanwhile, is obstinate; and so the world waits in anxiety the next move that may be taken by the Powers.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with several members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty, the Duke of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie church. The Rev. Norman Macleod, Minister of St. Stephen's Church, Edinburgh, officiated. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, has made frequent excursions on Dee side. The Duke of Connaught has had good sport, both deerstalking and shooting. The Lord Chancellor arrived at the castle on Monday as Minister in attendance on her Majesty in succession to the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. The Lord Chancellor dines generally with the Queen. Her Majesty has also received at dinner Viscount Macduff, the Right Hon. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, Lieutenant-General and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson, Mr. George Farquharson, and the Rev. A. Campbell.

The Hon. E. Cadogan has succeeded the Hon. F. Drummond as Maid of Honour, and Lord Charles Fitzroy has arrived at the castle as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport and Captain Charles Phipps have left Balmoral.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, as Honorary Colonel of the battalion, reviewed 700 of the Sutherland and Caithness volunteers at Dunrobin, yesterday week, in the presence of the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Prince John of Glücksburg, and about 6000 spectators. The Princess subsequently presented the prizes gained at the Highland games and competitions. The Prince and Princess, with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, arrived at Thurso on Tuesday, when the Prince opened the Art-Exhibition. His Royal Highness made no speech, but formally declared the exhibition open. The Prince and Princess lunched with Sir Tollemache Sinclair, and returned to Dunrobin. Both Thurso and Wick were en fête. Some particulars of the Royal visit to Thurso are given at page 347.

The Prince will pass a short time at Eastwell Park, early in November, for pheasant-shooting, the Duke of Edinburgh having given up the shooting there to his Royal Highness.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the departure of the Duchess of Edinburgh from Livadia for Malta, in order to join the Duke, has been deferred until Monday next.

Prince Leopold, during his visit last week to Mr. J. Whyte Melville, at Mount Melville, near St. Andrews, was present at a special "meet" of the Fife foxhounds; engaged in "foursome" on the St. Andrews links; and attended the Golfers' ball given in the Townhall, the ball being opened by the Prince. The artillery volunteers formed a guard of honour at the Townhall, and the public buildings and ruins of the city were illuminated. His Royal Highness planted a tree, in commemoration of his visit, in the Mount Melville grounds. The Prince left St. Andrews, yesterday week, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, at Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute. His Royal Highness had an enthusiastic reception at Bowling, where he was met by the Marquis of Bute, who, with his Royal guest, embarked on board his steam-yacht Valetta, proceeding down the Clyde to Rothesay, which town was illuminated, and bonfires lit up the hills of Bute. The Marchioness of Bute received the Prince on landing, the magistrates being present, and the artillery volunteers of Millport and Rothesay and the Freemasons and Foresters in attendance. Illuminated triumphal arches had been erected, under which the Prince drove en route to Mount Stuart. His Royal Highness, with his noble host and hostess, visited Rothesay Castle on Saturday, and on Sunday attended Divine service in Rothesay church. A ball was given, on Monday night, at Mount Stuart in honour of the Prince, and on Tuesday he left on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe at Floors Castle, Kelso.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House, on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough at Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Tuesday, from Baronscourt.

The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Rosamond Spencer Churchill have arrived at Blenheim.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived at Belvoir Castle from Longshawe Lodge, Sheffield.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have arrived at Seaham, Durham, from Wales.

The Earl and Countess of Pembroke have arrived at Wilton House, near Salisbury, from Brighton.

The Earl of Mount-Charles has arrived at Bifrons, near Canterbury, from the county of Donegal.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have returned to their residence in Berkeley-square from Londesborough Lodge.

Lady Molesworth has left town for Paris and Brussels.

Lord Wavener has left town to visit his estates in the county of Antrim.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived at Pynes, Exeter.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lady Adeline Somers-Cocks and the Marquis of Tavistock will take place at the Chapel Royal, on Tuesday, the 24th inst.; and the marriage of Mr. Dudley-Ward and Miss Violet Brett will take place on the same day, at St. George's, Hanover-square.

A marriage is arranged between the Rev. Craufurd Tait, M.A., only son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Miss Eckersteth, only daughter of the Bishop of Ripon.

Mr. Downes Wiglesworth, barrister-at-law, of Mill House, has been elected Mayor of Queenborough.

The Mayor of Leamington presided, on Tuesday night, at the distribution of science and art prizes to the pupils of the Spencer-street Schools. He spoke of the importance of education as essential to success in life, dwelt on ignorance as the most fruitful source of vice and crime, and expressed gratification that it had now been decided that every child in England must be educated.

The heavy rains of the past week have caused destructive floods in Monmouthshire and South Wales. On Sunday and Monday the river Ebbw overflowed, and many people living on its banks were washed out of their homes. Much property has been destroyed, and at Pontymister a herd of sheep was washed away. At Abertillery the works of the South Wales Colliery Company have been greatly damaged and a bridge demolished.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Proceedings on the third day of the Newmarket First October Meeting were not particularly lively, still there were one or two most interesting races. Only two moderate animals cared to oppose the beautiful Lady Golightly in a Produce Stakes, and she naturally came in by herself. Twine the Plaiden seemed thoroughly at home in the Moulton Stakes, which is run over the T.Y.C., and her easy victory seems to show that she has recovered all her two-year-old speed, though, in spite of her success in the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster, it is clear that she does not care to travel more than a mile in good company. Bruce beat a really good field in the Snailwell Stakes, as Warrior, Shillelagh, Sugarloaf, Polly Perkins, and other winners, all finished behind him. In the early part of the season Bruce seemed to stop to nothing at the end of half a mile; but this race was run over nearly six furlongs, and he is evidently one of the most improved youngsters in training. Warrior was only a bad third, and seems likely to prove a bad bargain to Mr. Gomm, who bought him for a large sum prior to this race; and Shillelagh again ran like a non-stayer. Ecossais made a complete example of Lowlander at 15lb. over five furlongs, and we fear that the latter has seen his best day. His second defeat naturally detracts from Hesper's performance on the previous day, and the three-year-old may, after all, prove a dear colt to Lord Lonsdale. The Rutland Stakes was chosen for the débüt of Prince Giles I., who brought a great reputation from Heath House. This, however, he signally failed to sustain, and only finished a bad third to Leopold, one of the French juveniles; and Fieldfare, an own brother to Skylark, did even worse; but, being big and unfurnished, and not half fit, he is likely to improve with time. The weather on the concluding day of the meeting was beautifully fine, and spectators were very numerous. The First October Two-Year-Old Stakes promised to afford an exciting match between Blue Riband and Chevron; but the former bolted out of the course when in possession of the lead, and General Pearson's colt had no trouble in beating the other four who were opposed to him. For the third year in succession, exactly twelve runners came to the post for the October Handicap—a somewhat singular coincidence. This race has generally proved very fatal to favourites; and Chypre (7st. 2lb.), who was elected to that position, proved no more fortunate than the generality of his predecessors, as he could only run third to Newport (6st. 4lb.), about whom very long odds were obtainable. The St. Leger Stakes, run over the severe D.L., proved that Skylark is not a stayer; and Camembert, also finding the course much too long for him, left Coltness, who ran so badly at Doncaster, to canter in alone.

Several meetings have taken place in different parts of the country during the present week; but, if the proceedings have not been altogether "flat, stale, and unprofitable," there has been little worthy of note. In Scotland Touchet, another of the all-conquering Lord Lyons defeated the flying Fanny Day; and Lily Agnes, who cannot be a very bad roarer, carried her 8st. 12lb. in gallant style in the Roxburgh Handicap. Six furlongs, at Nottingham, was supposed to be too far for Grann Tair; but, though giving any amount of weight to most of the eight opposed to her, she took them along at such a pace that nothing could live with her. Old Lilian, too, once more appeared on her favourite battle-ground, and secured another Queen's Plate.

On Saturday last Jones and Johnson met, for the second time, for the swimming championship of the world, and one of the best races ever seen took place. The course was from Putney Aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge, a distance of nearly two miles. As usual, Jones was slow at starting, and, when they got fairly to work, he was some five yards behind Johnson. He quickly closed up the gap, however, and took the lead as they passed the Star and Garter. At the Point he was fully twenty-five yards to the good, and from there to the finish the race was desperately fought out, the champion always keeping in front, and eventually winning by twenty yards, in 27 min. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

John Keen (the champion) won a mile bicycle handicap from scratch, at Wolverhampton, last Monday, and, in the third heat, rode the full distance in 2 min. 56 1-5 sec.—the fastest time on record by 3 4-5 sec.

To-day (Saturday) the first autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club will take place at Lillie-bridge. There are very large entries for all the handicaps, and the meeting of Slade, Elborough, and Hill for the Half-Mile Challenge Cup will ensure a large attendance. The first race is set for three.

EASTERN SUFFERERS' RELIEF.

The benevolent efforts of several different committees and societies in England for the relief of distress among the survivors of the Turkish massacres in Bulgaria, and the houseless fugitives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, besides the agencies for supplying medical and surgical aid to the sick and wounded in the Servian war, continue without any pause or slackness. The Mansion House Fund, in the city of London, now exceeds £8000, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor. Lady Strangford, who has gone to Bulgaria, will remain at Philippopolis personally to superintend the distribution of charitable gifts, in the way of money or warm clothing, to the unfortunate people of that country, with which she is intimately acquainted. The two English ladies in Bosnia, Miss Paulina Irby and Miss Priscilla Johnston, who have, during some years past, been engaged in labours for the Christian and industrial education of females in that country, likewise invite contributions for the distressed population. In the first six months of this year they were engaged in distributing relief among the Bosnian fugitives on the Croatian and Slavonian frontier. Upwards of £700 has been spent in blankets and clothing. Eight schools have been established and attended by upwards of 400 children, ninety schoolmasters having been found among the fugitives; boys have been apprenticed to trades, and meals or rations of bread have been given to the starving exiles. Aid will be given to the sick and wounded so far as the funds will admit. Every farthing subscribed goes direct to the object, and nothing in expenses, as these ladies have defrayed the whole costs of collection, besides their own personal expenditure. We gladly bear testimony in favour of this true work of charity; and our illustration of a "Scene in a London Drawing-Room" will prove interesting to many readers. It shows a few of the active ladies and their assistants at 10, Ovington-gardens, opening parcels of clothing which had been kindly given, and sorting or laying it out, ready to be packed by the hydraulic press. Subscriptions to the "Bosnian and Herzegovian Fugitive Orphan Relief Fund" may be paid at Messrs. Twining's Bank, in the Strand; or at the London and Westminster Bank.

George Brown, with several aliases, a journeyman tailor, was, at the Guildhall Police Court, sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for having stolen a book from the City of London Free Library.

The Extra Supplement.

UNLOADING A FRENCH HERRING-BOAT AT BOULOGNE.

The animated scene here depicted is one which may be witnessed, or something closely resembling it, at almost any fishing station round this "tight little island," so inexhaustibly plentiful are the great shoals of herring which during the season frequent these latitudes. And, for the same reason, a similar scene may be witnessed almost anywhere along the neighbouring coasts of France, Belgium, and Holland. But there are marked differences from place to place in the build and rig of the boats and the mode of capture, conveyance, and storage of the fish. There are several such differences to English eyes in the French boats and mode of fishery, as may be known to some of our readers, or, at all events, may be noted (without the necessity of our entering into minute particulars) in this representation of a Boulogne boat just coming along the jetty with the night's take on board. The artist, Mr. Lionel Smythe, has chosen to give a view of the boat, involving, by the way, difficult foreshortening, which presents the whole of its internal arrangements and economy, so to speak. And we may rely upon it that he has rendered the incident with entire *connaissance du métier*, for it is one with which he must have been long familiar by sight. We may mention that Mr. Smythe, with his relatives or friends, the artist-family of Wyllie, spends a considerable part of the year in Boulogne or its neighbourhood; and we add that they have a boat of their own—not a herring-boat, *bien entendu*, but something more like a cockle-shell—in which prodigies of daring have been performed across the English Channel; exploits to be ranked, in their way, with those of Webb and Boyton. Returning to the picture, it will be observed that the take of fish is a large one, and that they are placed in compartments of the deck, about the hold, in a foaming, weltering mass of silvery and shining iridescence, very beautiful to look upon in the unrivalled hues of nature. One sturdy young fisherman is shovelling the fish into the baskets to pass to the pretty fishwives standing on the jetty or quay, where also wait other figures, with horse and cart ready to aid in disposing of the spoils of the deep. In the fore part of the boat the youngsters are busy plying the meshes to repair damages that are apt to occur when the take is heavy. It is a plentiful harvest such as these which cheer the fisherman's soul and reconcile him to his hard, toilsome, and precarious life. The proceeds of one such load will compensate for many nights of fruitless toil and the occasional loss of the boat's nets. We need not dwell on the importance to this and neighbouring nations of the herring, or great fishery, as it is called by the Dutch. In Holland the fishery is a matter of strict State regulation. On June 10 or 11 the officers employed in the herring fleet repair to the Stadhuis of Vlaardingen, the headquarters of the fishery, and take an oath to obey the laws of the fishery; on the 14th they hoist their flags, and go to church to pray for a prosperous season; on the 15th they set sail, and the day is kept as a holiday by the townspeople. The fishery lasts till October 30. The fish first caught are sent off in swift-sailing yachts to Holland, where their arrival is awaited with the most anxious expectation. Watchmen are set on Vlaardingen steeple to look out for the first vessel. The cargo, usually sells for 800 florins, and the first kegs of herring are sent to the King of Holland and his Ministers.

NEW BILLINGSGATE MARKET.

An exterior view of the newly-built Fish Market at Billingsgate, erected by the Corporation of the City of London, appeared in our last week's Paper. We now present a view of the interior of this building, which has been described. Billingsgate, as a quay, if not as a market, bears a very ancient name. In the reign of Saxon Athelstan it was a place where fishing-boats had to pay toll for landing their marketable freight. The regular and appointed legal market, however, dates only from William III., and soon became famous for that proverbial style of rough scolding talk which was current, as Addison remarks, "among the ladies of the British fishery." But all that is long since reformed; and the manners and conversation of Billingsgate, as well as the retail buyers as of the commercial salesmen, will stand comparison with those of other London townsfolk. Their new Market-House is certainly a handsome and commodious structure.

AMERICAN INDIANS' TRAFFIC.

We hear that the recent campaign of the United States troops, under officers named Crook and Terry, against the revolted Sioux in the region of the Upper Missouri, has proved unsuccessful. The wild tribes moved away too quickly at the approach of their military pursuers, and were not to be caught. The subject of one of our American sketches this week is the peaceful intercourse of some of the dependent native Indians in Texas with their civilised neighbours. The Government makes certain allowances to those who dwell quietly upon its "reservation grounds." An allotted quantity of meat, bacon, flour, sugar, and coffee, is given to each man, woman, and child. The meat consists of so many pounds weight of beef "on the hoof"—that is to say, live Texan cattle. But these oxen are running wild, so that the Indian has to hunt them like buffaloes. When killed they are skinned by the "squaws" or wives. The skins are carried on a horse's back to the hut of a trader, or to the agent at the station, who buys them for two dollars a skin. This price is not paid in money, but a ticket is given for goods to the value, clothes or food, muskets or rifles, or ammunition. The goods are supplied, with a huge discount, by the stores at the Government station; only ardent spirits must not be sold or given to the poor Red Man of America, who is certainly better without such perilous "fire-water" drink. It would be well if the same rule were enforced by the British Government in our dealings with the negroes of Africa and the Maories of New Zealand.

Mr. Henry Scholfield, her Majesty's Consul at Guatemala, has been knighted.

An international congress to consider the best means of maintaining and extending the observance of the Sabbath has been held at Geneva.

The following ships, conveying emigrants for the Government of New Zealand, have been dispatched during August and September:—From London—the Rangitiki, with 321 emigrants; the Waitara, with 191; the Jessie Osborne, with 232; the Hurunui, with 265; and the Cardigan Castle, with 324. From the Clyde—the Dunedin, with 286 emigrants; and the Oamaru, with 336. Being a total number of 1931 emigrants. The Waitangi, which left London for Canterbury, New Zealand, with 337 emigrants, on June 24 last, arrived out on the 16th ult., all well.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN OFFICERS JOINING THE SERBIAN ARMY AT GREOVATZ.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



NEW BILLINGSGATE FISH MARKET.

THE WAR IN SERVIA.

The past week has been more occupied with anxieties and alarming rumours concerning the intervention of Foreign Powers than with the campaign on the Servian frontier. It was mentioned, however, in the latest intelligence of our publication last Saturday, that the Servian army in the Morava Valley, under General Tchernayeff, having refused a prolongation of the armistice, had begun fighting again, attacking the Turkish positions, which are nearly surrounded by detachments of the Servian forces. A considerable engagement took place on Thursday week, and was maintained obstinately enough during twelve hours, but without any decisive result. At six in the morning of that day seventeen Servian batteries opened fire, five of them on the left bank of the Morava, against the Turks. The line of battle extended from Drusevacz by Alexinatz and Deligrad, and on the heights along the eastern bank of the Djuniska mountain stream as far as Veliki Sitjegova. An hour later, the Servian infantry advanced. In front, towards the Morava, the attack was directed against the Turkish bridge. But a more vehement attack was made on the Turkish left wing, commanded by Hafiz and Adeh Pashas, in order to cut off the line of retreat of the Turks to Nish. Sixteen Servian battalions crossed the Morava at Drusevacz, on a pontoon bridge thrown across during the night, and advanced by Tesicza against the Turkish right wing under Fazly Pasha. It was a double flanking movement, which, with the insufficiency of the forces and the badness of the Servian troops, was not justified, and therefore completely failed. At noon the Servians had been driven back on all points, with great loss; and the artillery fire, which had been kept up since the early morning, stopped for a short time. In the afternoon the attacks against the Turkish left flank were renewed, and again in the evening, but were at all times repulsed, with great loss. Among the Servian dead are many Russian officers, who could always be seen in the front of the attacking column. There have since been skirmishes but no conflict of any importance. Both armies still hold their former positions. A Servian division, indeed, commanded by Colonel Horvatovitch, has gained a position near Supovatz, in the rear of the Turks, which would be embarrassing for them if they had to retreat. But they seem able to hold their ground.

The Servian losses this week are reckoned at nearly 2000 men, but they are more than made up by the daily arrival of volunteers from Russia. Four hundred of these reached Belgrade on Saturday last, with their arms, and wearing military uniforms. Our Special Artist in the Servian camp, Mr. Chantrey Corbould, represents, in one of his sketches, a precise facsimile of which is engraved, the reception by Colonel Horvatovitch of a party of Russian officers. This took place at Greovatz, a place the name of which was misprinted "Ereovatz," from indistinct handwriting, in the title of one or two former Illustrations. Greovatz is situated a few miles westward of Deligrad, in the direction of Kruchevatz; it was the scene of a sharp fight about three weeks ago, before Colonel Horvatovitch moved southward round the Turkish left. The scene of that day on the battle-field, when the Servian wounded received surgical attendance where they fell, is shown in another of our Artist's sketches, taken on the spot, while the battle was actually going on at 300 yards' distance. Many of the wounded, after the battle, were removed to the army hospitals at Paratjin or Jagodin, or to Belgrade. In another sketch Mr. Corbould has shown the pack-horses conveying provisions from Djunis for the troops posted at Greovatz.

Mr. Lewis Farley writes to the daily papers that an epidemic of a frightful character, believed to be the plague, is raging amongst the Turkish troops on the left bank of the Morava. The tents are regularly burned a few days after erection, and the new ones, by which they are replaced, are similarly treated at the expiration of about three days.

The Emperor of Russia has telegraphed to Prince Milan his willingness to be one of the sponsors of the newly-born Prince. M. Kaitzoff, the Russian Consul-General, will act as proxy for his Majesty. The Servian troops displayed Royal insignia in recent encounters. The Timok army has likewise proclaimed Milan King and Servia independent. General Alimpius has returned to the command of the army of the Drina.

Russian officers who have recently arrived at Belgrade assert that the Government of the Czar has ordered the railways leading to Turkey and Roumania to place sixteen trains daily at its disposal, and that a similar request has been addressed to the railway companies in Roumania. Not less than 3200 Russian volunteers entered Servia by rail last week, according to the tickets issued, and many Cossack horses.

The armistice has been observed between the Turks and Montenegrins. Prince Nicholas has left Cettinje to join the Montenegrin army. Before his departure the Prince liberated Osman Pasha, who was taken prisoner early in the campaign.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The negotiations and discussions between the principal European Governments, especially those of Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, and the Ottoman Porte, respecting the terms of peace to be imposed on Servia, and the changes to be effected in the Turkish Empire, have this week assumed a most serious aspect. The proposals originally put forward by Lord Derby, and adopted by the other European Governments, were laid before Sultan Abdul Hamid and his Ministers by means of separate notes, identical in terms, which the different Ambassadors at his Court presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Porte has resolved not to accept those propositions, which involved the granting of "autonomy," or administrative self-government, to the revolted provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. On the other hand, the Sultan's Government announces its readiness to introduce many general reforms throughout the whole Empire, to bestow liberties and franchises upon all its Christian subjects, not only in Europe but in Asia, and to establish Provincial Councils, and a Senate and a Legislative Assembly, of which nearly half the members are to be non-Mussulmans, partly nominated by the Sultan, partly elected representatives of the people. This plan, which was resolved upon at Constantinople last Monday, has been communicated to the several European Governments, but it remains to be seen how far they will be satisfied with the most plausible scheme, lacking substantial guarantees for its execution.

At the same time—indeed, without even awaiting the rejection or evasion by the Porte of the conditions to which the European Powers had jointly agreed—the Emperor of Russia has taken a step of momentous consequences, if he intends to act upon it. His Imperial Majesty, who is at Livadia, in the Crimea, sent his Aide-de-Camp, General Sumarokoff, to the Emperor of Austria, at Vienna, with a letter proposing that Austria and Russia shall jointly occupy the Turkish provinces south of the Danube. While Austrian troops are to march into Bosnia and Herzegovina, a Russian army will invade Bulgaria, and Servia will be kept quiet by Russian Generals commanding its army. The fleets of the Allied Powers, including those of Great Britain,

France, and Germany, are to be brought up to Constantinople. In this manner, as proposed by the Emperor of Russia, the Turks are to be forced to comply with such demands as the Great Powers shall think fit to make. It is understood, however, that Austria declines to take part in the proposed joint occupation of the Principalities except in the name and at the request of the six guaranteeing Powers. She will consent to the arrangement only in accordance with the terms of a collective note, the first article in which shall be a statement that Austria and Russia are to occupy the provinces in the name of the six signatory Powers of the Treaty of 1856. In other words, Austria is determined to place the responsibility on them all, so that she might, in case of need, invoke their protection and co-operation. We are told that Russia will point out that the suggested joint action, in such a case, can only be attained by a Conference, the idea of which, when it was proposed by Russia, was repudiated by Austria. It will be remembered that the Ottoman Government, in its reply to the peace proposals drawn up by England, complained that no notice had been taken of the six points enumerated by the Porte. To this it may be rejoined that the Porte has taken no notice of many of the suggestions of the European Powers. It was announced on Thursday that Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a circular despatch to the Great Powers inviting them to impose upon the Turkish Government a general amnesty and a six months' armistice.

According to some friendly correspondents at Constantinople, the Sultan's refusal to accede to the proposition of the Powers is not to be considered final; he is stated to have told Sir Henry Elliot privately that he is willing to grant all reforms that have been asked of him if he is not forced to an immediate yielding in the face of his military successes. The *Levant Herald* states that a Legislative Body of 150 elected deputies, together with a Senate of fifty Government nominees, will be created. The control over the provincial administration will be exercised by mixed councils composed of functionaries and delegates from various communities. This system is to be applicable to the whole empire, and the Powers have been notified on the subject.

General Ignatief, the Russian Ambassador, was expected at Constantinople this week, bearing possibly a message of peace or war. There is a strong war spirit among the Turkish population, and a commencement of hostilities with Russia would be by no means unwelcome.

Official intelligence, we learn from Constantinople, has been received of the destruction by incendiaries of the farm occupied by the family of Mr. Abbott, the late German Consul at Salonica. Several persons are reported to have been murdered, and demands have been made by the Consuls for the protection of foreign interests. It is also reported that the Turks, or other Mohammedans in Asia Minor, have attacked the Armenians, and slaughtered hundreds of them; but this fact is not yet confirmed. The *Daily News* has received trustworthy information from Batak and its neighbourhood that the peasants in that part of Bulgaria are starving. The Turkish Government insists upon the payment of the tithes on the harvest, and forbids the peasants to do any thrashing till these tithes are paid. The Government is neglecting to provide shelter for the houseless people, and immediate relief is absolutely necessary. The Government sends 4000 troops to occupy the district of Philippopolis. Mr. Baring, from the British Embassy, has again been sent to that place.

SCHEMES FOR REFORM IN THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has prepared a memorandum containing, in a very explicit form, the terms he conceives most likely to hasten the conclusion of peace in Turkey, and its permanent continuance. Justice and reality, with shades of expediency, are his Lordship's aims, and of numerous difficulties he has tried to choose the least. When the suspension of hostilities and the concerted action of the six Powers became known, his Lordship kept his suggestions in reserve. He publishes them now on learning the renewal of war, and consequently the probable interruption of those negotiations which lately promised so well. Military events and unscrupulous sympathies may, of course, affect them to the very core. His Lordship's memorandum says:—

"The mediation has to deal with two principal objects—the pacification of the insurgent provinces and the realisation of Turkish reforms. The items in each of these divisions are numerous, yet by no means more than the necessities of the case require. Beginning with the provinces, let me premise that if it were agreed, and the Porte consented, to link Bulgaria with a chain of tributary offshoots from Turkey, extending from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, such an arrangement, with suitable guards, would, perhaps, be preferable. At all events, to Bulgaria is due a full indemnity for the unwarrantable outrages inflicted upon its Christian inhabitants by the Ottoman soldiers, with some abatement in favour of any Turkish villages wantonly destroyed by the Bulgarians. Justice also demands the punishment of those who authorised or executed without authority the worst atrocities. To the Bulgarian non-Mussulmans the privilege of administering their own affairs should be secured at once. Let no irregular troops be admitted into the province, and also let the number of regulars, exclusive of existing garrisons, be limited. Let Servia enjoy the same state as before the war, with some reasonable concessions on account of its unwarranted invasion of Turkey—such, for instance, as a moderate addition of tribute, or the occupation by Turkish troops of some one Servian fortress, not Belgrade, for a short term of years, say five or six, and a visit of Prince Milan, or a distinguished deputation, to Constantinople as an acknowledgment of the Sultan's suzerainty. Montenegro, while retaining its state of independence, might, for the same reason, be called upon to pay a war indemnity, proportioned to its feeble means. It would be wise as well as generous to allow the Montenegrins some moderate portion of land in the adjacent plain, together with access to the sea. In Bosnia and Herzegovina much good would result from separating the Mussulmans and Christians locally as well as for purposes of justice and administration, the latter being essential. Let their full share in the general reforms be secured at once by a special provision. A prohibition to carry arms by any but the Porte's regular troops should be enforced. In Herzegovina, any wanton injury done to the churches and houses of the Christians, though insurgents, should be repaired by an adequate indemnity, tempered, nevertheless, by what is due to any Mussulmans wantonly outraged by their religious adversaries.

"We come now to the chapter of general reforms. Those which may be classed as new are soon named:—1. The political equality of all classes. 2. The equal repartition of taxes, those of a local nature to be rated and levied by the several communities. 3. The gradual abolition of slavery. 4. Reform of the financial system. 5. The ruinous practice of farming the revenue to cease. 6. A mixed police to be substituted for the present system. The following items are more or less adopted already, though not, it is feared, effectively:—1. A General Council of State and Provincial Councils, composed in

part of non-Mussulman members appointed by their several communities. 2. A general liability to serve in the army, with liberty of exemption to individuals on finding a substitute or paying a regulated war tax. 3. Separate courts of justice for the several classes when the parties are exclusively of them; or classes to which the non-Mussulman parties belong. 4. No infliction of punishment, except by sentence of law, with total abolition of torture. 5. A stringent law to punish corruption on legal proof of guilt. 6. Evidence of witnesses to be taken on oath irrespectively of creeds. 7. Perfect freedom of conscience as to religious profession and worship.

"Experience unfortunately proves that, for the effective and lasting execution of reform, securities, not wholly dependent on the Porte, must be provided. What must be their foundation-stone is clear enough—namely, a definite agreement among the mediating Powers. The next step ought surely to be a formal convention between those Powers and the Porte. Such an instrument might be made to settle the necessary reforms in principle, or even more explicitly, as might be found convenient. It would remain for the Porte to appoint a Commission, having a Mussulman for its president, and composed of Turks, non-Mussulmans, Turkish subjects, and foreigners in certain proportions, the last being named respectively by the mediating Powers and responsible to them. The business of the Commission would be to put the reform measures into practical shape, to superintend their application, and to report respectively to the several authorities. On the termination of its labours, reliance might be placed, as usual, on the Ambassadors and Consuls, duly instructed in pursuance of the Porte's agreements with the Powers."

Lord Justice James makes the following suggestions of a detailed practicable scheme:—

"I think it may be assumed that there will be no difficulty in procuring from the Porte the most unequivocal acknowledgment and declaration that the Mussulmans and non-Mussulmans are to be absolutely equal before the laws. To maintain and enforce that declaration there should be appointed for the provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria a Governor-General in Council, with as extensive powers as the Governor-General in Council has in India, the Council composed of Mohammedans and Christians, with a tenure of office of seven years. The first nominations to be made after previous communication with the six Powers—viz., to be made really by them. There should be established within the Vice-Royalty a Supreme Court of Justice, composed in equal numbers of Mussulmans and Christians, highly paid and irremovable, as in England and France. The first nominations to be made as above suggested as to the Governor-General in Council. The Judges should go circuit, as in England, and in each circuit town there should be summoned to meet the Judge a body like our grand jury, taken out of the head men of the villages, who should be charged to present, without fear, favour, or affection, any cases of extortion, cruelty, or other oppression come to their knowledge. At the vice-regal capital each of the European Powers should have a consular agent, who should be entitled to make official representations to the Governor-General of any official wrong to the people which he has become aware of. With these arrangements, and a system of communal and departmental administration like the French, it appears to me that there would be a reasonable chance of securing for the whole population a like protection for life, industry, and property under equal laws impartially administered and enforced."

MEETINGS AND SPEECHES ON THE WAR.

The meetings held in different towns of England and Scotland, to protest against the atrocities in Bulgaria and Bosnia, have continued during the past week. The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., on Monday evening, addressed a meeting at the Manchester Reform Club. He went back, in his criticism of the policy of the British Government, to the beginning of the Crimean War, above twenty-two years ago. That war, unhappily resolved upon, and supported by popular ignorance and passion, was alike unnecessary, impolitic, and unjust. Its result was disastrous and humiliating, in spite of the valour of our soldiers and sailors. It cost 40,000 English lives, and probably half a million human lives altogether; it cost a hundred millions sterling of English money. It caused an increase of ten millions yearly in the cost of our national armaments ever since that time. We had, moreover, been persuaded to lend Turkey another hundred millions, which we should never see again. Every Turkish ship of war, every Turkish gun, sword, or bayonet now used to slaughter people in Servia or Bulgaria, was purchased with English money. And what were the two great objects that were to have been gained by that war? One was that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea was to be limited. But in 1870, when France was put down by Prussia, so that England was left alone, Russia saw her opportunity. She announced to Europe that the clause of the treaty of 1856, relating to her Black Sea fleet, should not bind her any longer. The British Government was then obliged to consent to its abrogation. The second object, supposed to have been secured by the war of 1854, was the transfer to the Great Powers of that protectorate of the Christians in Turkey which Russia had claimed before. Now, Russia had her territories adjacent to Turkey, and her people, being of the same religion with the Christians of Turkey, were disposed to befriend them. The sympathy and protection of Russia would be a reality. But it was not so with the concerted protectorate of all the Great Powers. Their protection was a sham, for they could never agree together to do anything. Their only desire was to keep things quiet; the Turkish Government was to go on, but the sufferings of the people were unheard. The two great objects, therefore, supposed to have been gained by our war against Russia had proved futile. Now the English people were wiser than twenty years ago. They now condemned emphatically the policy of that time, and were resolved not to pursue it again. They had discovered that some of the ideas of that time were foolish, unjust, and wicked. It was now seen to be a folly to imagine that Russia would overshadow and destroy all freedom in Europe. The dread, also, of Russia getting a free passage for ships through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles was seen to be an idle fear. Why should not Russia have such a passage, and let the ships of all nations pass from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea? It was a pestilent delusion to fancy that this could endanger the British dominion in India. Our own Government had just gone into Egypt, and purchased an artificial highway of navigation, made by Frenchmen, for our ships to go to India by the Red Sea. What right, then, had we to object to Russia using the natural highway of the Bosphorus? But what should we do now, entangled as we were with the Treaty of 1856? Should we tear that treaty in pieces, and say that we were fools then but would be fools no longer? Should we leave Turkey to her fate? Or should we negotiate on new principles, with a better policy? The Government of Lord Beaconsfield had been pro-

ceeding on the old lines. It had been anxious to preserve the Turkish Empire; every insurrection was to be put down. But the infernal cruelties perpetrated in Turkey, of which our Ministers seemed to know nothing, had roused the English people. The Ministry was still pro-Turkish, and disregarded the change of public opinion in this country. The nation looked one way and the Government another, as under the Duke of Wellington in the time of the Reform Bill. Men of every class and party were agreed upon this question—Bishops and clergy of the Established Church with Nonconformist ministers and Quakers; even a Conservative peer, the Marquis of Bath. The private opinions of Lord Derby himself, gathered from his former speeches about the Turkish empire, were the same as those which most other men now held. Only the Prime Minister, in his speech at Aylesbury, defied the opinion of the English people. His language respecting Servia and Bulgaria was heartless and cruel. Let him meet Parliament, or meet the constituencies by a dissolution. The result would be a solemn decision that England should not again go to war to defend the Turkish empire. The Ottoman despotism should be left to that fate which Providence had decreed for corruption, tyranny, and wrong.

The Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Staindrop, near Raby Castle, in Durham, on Saturday afternoon, but had little fresh to say upon the Eastern Question. Mr. W. H. Baxter, M.P., at Arbroath, and Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., at Blaydon, near Newcastle, have spoken with great force to the same purport as Mr. Bright. Mr. Leatham, M.P., at Huddersfield, addressed a meeting on the subject. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., who has returned from a visit to Servia and Turkey, is to speak at Bradford. The Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at the opening of the Derby Grammar School, on Monday, expressed his "utter horror and detestation of the abominations" done in Turkey, but asked consideration for her Majesty's Government in their efforts to deal with such an arduous problem.

A Cabinet Council was held in London, on Wednesday, probably to discuss the failure of Lord Derby's recent proposals to Turkey, and the Russian project of a joint Russian and Austrian military occupation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 5.

The ominous uncertainty which still prevails with regard to Eastern affairs and the too evident fact that there exists no security that the whole of Europe may not sooner or later be drawn into the contest now raging between Turkey and Servia, has led to a generally expressed wish throughout the country that the two Chambers should assemble as speedily as possible. A Cabinet Council met to discuss this point on Saturday, under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, and it would appear that the 30th inst. has been fixed upon for the opening of the extraordinary Session. The various parties are mustering their forces for the coming fray; and it seems probable that the first question upon which issue will be joined is that of the forms and ceremonies to be observed at purely civil interments, a question arising out of the Félicien David scandal.

Elections to the Chamber of Deputies took place on Sunday at the following places—Cambrai, Toul, Embrun, Senlis, Auch, and St. Gaudens. At Cambrai and Toul the Republican candidates, MM. Milcent and Petit Bien, were successful by large majorities, and the seats at Embrun and Senlis were carried, after a close struggle, by members of the same party. At St. Gaudens M. Tron, a Bonapartist, was elected; and M. Peyrusse, a most stanch supporter of the Imperial régime, whose return has been already twice invalidated by the Chamber, was, for the third time, returned by the electors of Auch.

M. Gambetta's absence from France at this critical period is laying him open to the bitterest attacks from recent friends as well as from old foes. The *Droits de l'Homme* is distinguishing itself by its attacks on the man who was so recently the idol of the party it professes to represent. He has a fellow-sufferer in the person of the ex-Empress Eugénie. M. Rochefort's organ, with sublime contempt for personal feeling and that utter disregard for the commonest courtesy towards, or consideration for, a supposed opponent which distinguishes a certain class of French journalists, has made a wantonly useless attack upon the legitimacy of that lady's birth. In reply to this aspersion, legal proceedings have been commenced, and it is probable that another item will shortly be added to the long list of fines and penalties, amounting to nearly 50,000 francs, which has been the result of the freedom of speech adopted as its ruling maxim by the paper in question.

A Workmen's Congress was opened at the Salle des Etoiles, in the Rue d'Arras, on Monday, some three hundred and fifty Parisian and provincial delegates meeting under the presidency of M. Chabert, an engraver. The proceedings were throughout of the most orderly character, the whole of the evening being taken up with a discussion as to the objects sought to be attained by the association. Tuesday was devoted to the discussion of the question of female labour, and not only did three women deliver long speeches on the subject, but another member of the fair sex, styled *Citoyenne Andrée*, figured as the official secretary.

Friday was the fifty-sixth birthday of the Comte de Chambord, and was accordingly celebrated by the Legitimists throughout France. In Paris, and, indeed, in most other places, the celebration was confined to a special religious service, taking place in the metropolis at the Church of St. Germain des Prés, and to a little private festivity afterwards. At Auray, in Brittany, however, the festival of St. Anne, the renowned patron saint of the district, falling upon the same day, a pretext was afforded for a numerous and influential gathering of Legitimist senators and deputies from all parts of Brittany, who drank "The King across the Water" in true Jacobin fashion, amidst loud cries of "Vive le Roi!"

The commanders of the different corps d'armée are not to be replaced this year, as was provided by the law of July, 1873. General Berthoult, the Minister of War, has sent in a report showing that such a change during the present period of transition would be fraught with difficulty, and might occasion great inconvenience; and the Cabinet Council have acted upon this.

The Parisian sensation of the week has been the revival, at the Variétés, of Offenbach's famous "Belle Hélène," with Madame Judic in the titular rôle created by Schneider eleven years ago.

BELGIUM.

A statue of M. Van de Weyer, formerly Belgian Minister in London, was unveiled at Louvain on Sunday, in the presence of the King and Queen.

The Crown Prince of Denmark visited the Brussels Exhibition last Saturday morning, and the Archduke Ludwig of Austria later in the day, their Royal and Imperial Highnesses being received in the British section by Captain Douglas Galton, Major Burgess, and other members of the London committee. The Count of Flanders was to distribute the prizes on

Thursday in the great hall of the Palace of the Academy. The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Brussels states that the exhibition will close on Monday next, and that the receipts for the last two days will be for the benefit of the poor.

At the meeting of the International Congress on Hygiene, at Brussels, on Wednesday week, the delegates of the national committees nominated their presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries for the three sections into which the congress is divided. Captain Douglas Galton was named general president for England, Mr. Edwin Chadwick and Dr. Richardson, presidents in the Hygiene Section, Dr. Hardwicke and Mr. H. H. Collins vice-presidents, the secretaries being Mr. Walter Pearse and Mr. J. Phene. In the Sauveterre Section Sir Harry Verney and Professor Crookes were the presidents, Surgeon-Major Porter and Mr. C. W. Cooke vice-presidents, Major Burgess acting as secretary. Mr. John Siltzer and Mr. Willis Bund were respectively president and vice-president in the section for Social Economy, the secretary being Dr. Alexander Russell. The Hygienic Congress was engaged next day upon the subject of working men's dwellings. Captain Douglas and Mr. Dalton, from England, and Herr Nyst, of Berlin, took part in the discussions. Last Saturday it was occupied with the question of ascertaining that death had supervened and the best mode of disposing of bodies after decease. The system of interment and cremation of corpses was entered into. M. Bouchart, of Paris; M. Depaepe, coal merchant; M. Vanderstraeten and M. Ponhro, of Brussels; and M. Worms, of Paris, took part in the discussion. Mr. Edwin Chadwick described the progress of sanitary regulations in England and Europe since 1851, the year of the first congress on the subject held in Brussels.

The King has offered 5000 francs as a prize to Brussels, local authority or private association, which shall by improvement in the dwellings of the working classes effect the greatest reduction of the death rate at the lowest cost. This prize is to be awarded at the next international hygienic congress. The Queen will give a silver cup to the public institution or private association for rearing orphan children which shall present the most successful examples of the employment of practical means for the conservation of infant life.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel had a conference on Tuesday with Signor Depretis, the President of the Ministry.

Monday being the anniversary of the plébiscite in Rome for union with the kingdom of Italy, the King granted an amnesty for some political offences, offences against the press law, contraventions of the grist law, and other misdemeanours.

SPAIN.

To the Bank of Castille, its tender being considered the most advantageous made, has been adjudged the contract for the Cuban loan of 15,000,000 francs. General Martinez Campos has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba. Two hundred Spanish soldiers, according to intelligence received at Madrid from Cuba, were captured by the insurgents on Sept. 25.

HOLLAND.

According to the latest intelligence received by the Government from Acheen, their troops have made a front attack upon the enemy's intrenchments. The Acheenese, however, continued to maintain a stubborn defence.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Reichsrath is to reassemble on the 19th instant. Interpellations on the subject of the debt of 80,000,000 francs due to the National Bank, and also with regard to the Eastern Question, have been announced in the Hungarian House of Representatives.

DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was opened at Copenhagen on Monday. There was no speech from the Throne. The former Presidents and Vice-Presidents of both Chambers were re-elected. In the Landsting the Minister of the Interior has brought forward a bill for the introduction of the metrical system of weights and measures into Denmark.

GREECE.

The Session of the Chamber of Deputies was opened at Athens on Monday, and the President of the Council of Ministers read the speech from the Throne, which contained no allusion to the present state of affairs in the East. Replying, on Tuesday evening, to a deputation from the public meeting held at Athens, on Sunday, on the position of Greece in the Eastern Question, the President of the Council of Ministers pointed out that military preparations would necessitate great sacrifices, which, however, the Cabinet would submit to the consideration of the Chamber of Deputies. Wisdom counselled neutrality; and, if that course were pursued, Europe could not possibly ignore the rights of the Greek nation. Any different line of conduct would lead Greece into great danger.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin passed through Salt Lake City on Sunday, on his homeward journey. The *Daily Telegraph* says that telegraphic advices give a favourable account of the progress of Lord Dufferin's mission in connection with the matters in dispute between British Columbia and the Canadian Dominion. His Lordship delivered, on the 21st instant, a speech which had satisfactory results, and the organ of the British Columbian Government on the following day contained an article deprecating any agitation in favour of separation—a course which it had not previously ventured to take.

A press despatch from Ottawa, dated Sept. 16, states that information has been received by the Government from Lieutenant-Governor Morris of the completion of the second treaty with the Indian tribes occupying the country of which Fort Pitt may be described as the centre. The treaty concluded three weeks ago with the Indians near Prince Albert Settlement included all the tribes east of the boundaries of the treaty just made. The treaty now concluded embraces the whole of the North Saskatchewan country to the Rocky Mountains, and leaves only the Blackfeet Indians in the south-west portion of the territory to be treated with next season.

AMERICA.

The awards granted to the successful exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition were announced, on Wednesday week, with great ceremony, at the judges' pavilion, in the presence of all the authorities, the judges, the commissioners, and hundreds of spectators. There are 11,000 names on the list as receivers of medals, including 6000 British and Continental exhibitors. No distinction, however, is made of the comparative merits of the receivers, and no second prizes are given. It is consequently impossible to single out particular names without doing injustice to the rest. These facts were not known when the names of some of the successful exhibitors were telegraphed last week. The visitors on Thursday week numbered 200,000.

General Babcock, who was formerly private secretary to President Grant, has been acquitted of the charge of complicity in a robbery of State papers.

The Republicans have carried the elections in Colorado, having a majority both for the State offices and for Congress. In 1874 the Democrats carried the elections.

Out of a possible 200 points, the best scores made at the

international rifle-match at Washington have been those of Mr. Fenton (Irishman), 173; Mr. Slade (Australian), 170; and Mr. Rae (Scotch), 167. To each of the two former a medal has been awarded, and to the latter a rifle.

It has been resolved by the students of the Cornell University to challenge the winners of the next Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race to a four-mile race on the Thames for fours or eights with coxswains.

In a brick building capable of holding 8000 persons, specially erected for them at Chicago, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, on Sunday last, began their revivalist services, which are to be continued for three months.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from Cape Town of Sept. 9 state that the site for the Exhibition is now ready, the arrival of the necessary matériel and workmen awaited, and the interest in the undertaking increasing.

The progress of events in the Transvaal is represented as being very serious. The army of President Burgers is stated to have completely collapsed. Cetshwayo, the Zulu King, has, according to the *Cape Times*, informed the Natal Government that he can no longer restrain his people, and that he is about to move upon the Transvaal with nearly 40,000 men, who are amongst the bravest warriors in South Africa. Secocconi, with 4000 natives, has moved on Leydenburg, and has sent word to the English that he intends making a wholesale massacre of the Dutch. The *Cape Standard and Mail* says:—"The main body of the burghers has been deficient in pluck; but their failure cannot be called a defeat, and matters are not as bad as they looked at first sight. There is, however, a report the Cetshwayo will attack the Transvaal, which would greatly increase its difficulties. Till now the presence of the body of British troops on the northern frontier of Natal has contributed to keep him in check."

INDIA.

The Government of India (according to a special telegram to the *Times*) has at last expressed its views on the Exchange question. A *Gazette Extraordinary*, published at Simla on the 22nd ult., contains a long financial resolution, which is chiefly devoted to answering the arguments of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. That body advised the suspension of the law which obliges the Mint to coin silver tendered by private persons. The Government answers that this course would inflict greater evils than the present, by giving an artificial value to the rupee. The Government admits that the substitution of the gold standard is desirable, but says that present circumstances do not demand such a costly measure. It believes that the value of gold relatively to silver has risen; but it doubts whether the value of silver relatively to other commodities has fallen. It traces the divergence of the values of the two metals chiefly to the demonetisation of silver by several European States. The Government, while sympathising with private losses and the disturbance of trade, cannot accept the proposals made. It is advisable to avoid incurring obligations which must be met in gold; but, it being important to use State resources to develop the country, the Government will not stop really productive public works, and will continue borrowing for them, provided such loans can be raised in India and made payable in Indian currency.

The agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company has sent to a Bombay journal a telegram reporting that the flood in the Nerubudda, on the 7th ult., was the highest recorded. Fifteen hundred feet of the railway bridge over the river, which is about 4000 feet wide at that spot, had been swept away. It is stated in a private letter that there had been an unprecedented overflow of the Kanhan river, causing a disastrous flood in the Kamptee cantonment and the loss of many lives.

AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian Government telegraphs that bills for amending the tariff, imposing probate duty, and the construction of the Rivoli Bay, Burra, and Hallet railway lines have been assented to by the Governor.

With reference to a paragraph which has appeared in one of the papers respecting the inability of emigrants to obtain employment in Queensland, the Agent-General for that colony states that the last advices (under date July 6) state that out of 246 adults who arrived by the Roxburghshire on June 30 last there only remained thirteen open to engagement. In addition to this, there has recently been a considerable immigration from the neighbouring colonies; and the fact that a very large proportion of those going from this country are nominated for passages by relatives or friends in Queensland, the Agent-General considers conclusive evidence that the alleged difficulty of obtaining employment has no foundation.

The Emperor of Russia has consented to be one of the sponsors of Prince Milan's newly-born son.

The King of Hanover and his daughter have arrived at Biarritz to pass the autumn for the third year in succession. The weather there is reported to be exceedingly fine.

Private letters from Iceland give a bad account of the state of things there. The fishing season has been quite a failure, and 1800 Icelanders have emigrated to Canada. The privations of the labouring people are said to be very great.

According to double-edged news from Périgord, truffles will be scarce this winter—the dry weather during the summer having been unfavourable to the production of the tubercle; but, on the other hand, the quality will be exceptionally good.

A despatch from Havannah of the 3rd instant, published at New York, announces that an unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the President of Hayti, and adds that ex-President Salomon, the revolutionary leader, has left Jamaica for Port-au-Prince.

News of an attempt to assassinate Don Manuel Pardo, ex-President of Peru, is brought with the latest advices from Lima. His house was surrounded by an armed political mob, and it was only by the intervention of the military that he and his friends were saved from being massacred.

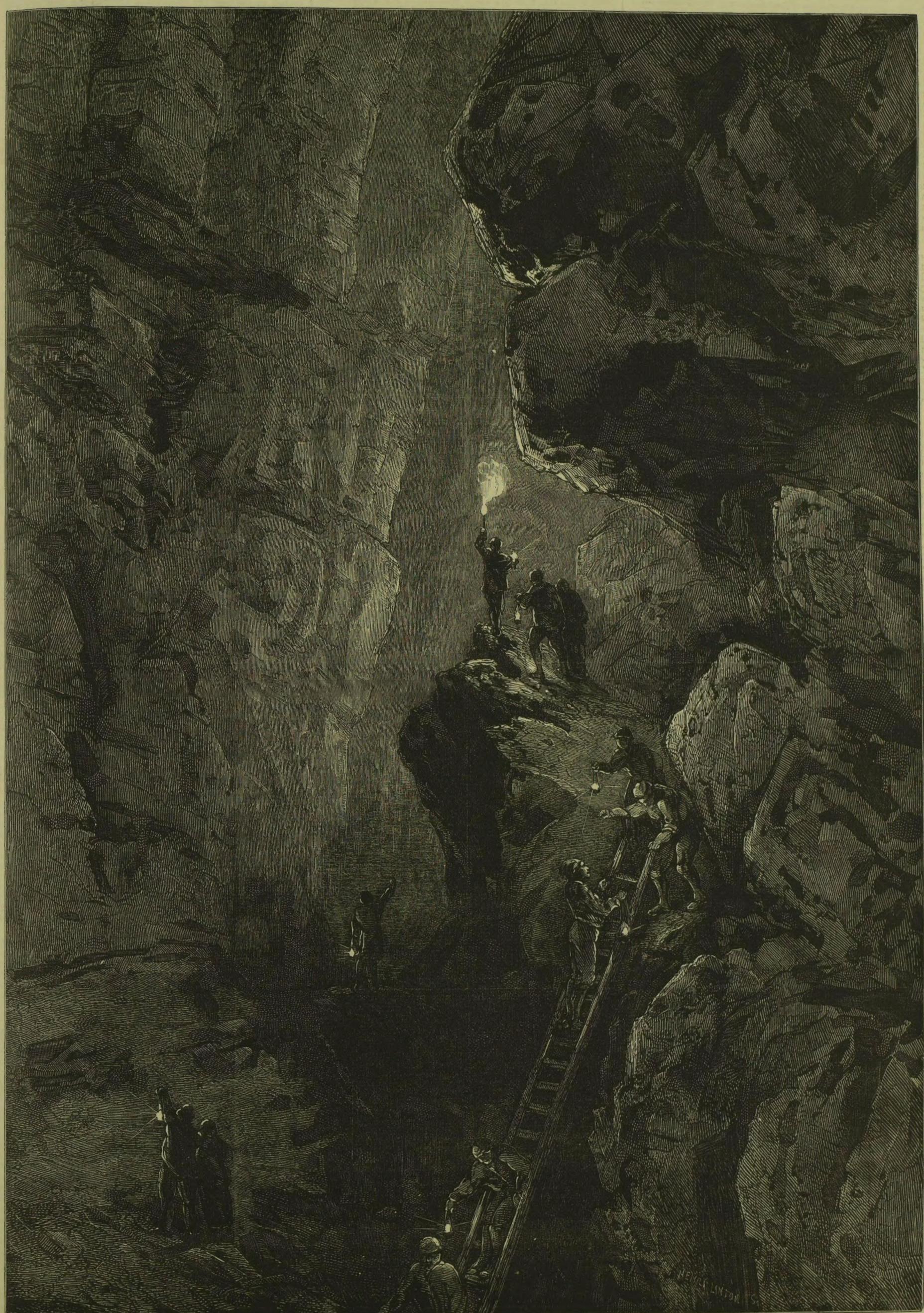
According to an Admiralty statement issued on Tuesday, the vessels at present at Besika Bay are—The *Helicon* (flag of Vice-Admiral Drummond), the *Triumph* (flag of Rear-Admiral Rice), the *Swiftsure*, the *Monarch*, the *Sultan*, the *Hotspur*, the *Rupert*, the *Research*, the *Wye*, and the *Wizard*.

The latest news received from the West Coast of Africa represents the blockade of Dahomey to be maintained by seven of her Majesty's ships. The expedition up the Niger is reported to have had the effect of quieting the natives. It is added that oil was coming down in large quantities, and that the West Coast trade was brisk.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that, the rapids in the lower course of the Amou Darya having this year been safely passed by steamers, the Turkestan Government have reported that there is nothing to prevent Russian men-of-war going up the river to Badakshan. Borings have been made near Tchementkent to provide coal for the railway to be laid down in Central Asia.



AMERICAN SKETCHES: INDIANS AT A HIDE-TRADER'S HUT.



AMERICAN SKETCHES: THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY—THE MAMMOTH DOME.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Of the sparse notices given by the press of the recent death, at Edinburgh, of Mr. George Alfred Lawrence, the accomplished author of "Guy Livingstone," "Sword and Gown," and many other fascinating romances, not all, I am sorry to notice, are characterised either by good feeling or by good taste. A daily contemporary, who devotes a leading article to the deceased novelist, has, in particular, treated poor Guy's memory in what seems to me a prematurely harsh manner. I say "prematurely harsh," for surely there is something in the old maxim, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*; and a man's body might at least be suffered to grow cold in his coffin before we begin to rake up the least agreeable of his antecedents, and dwell, more or less pharisaically, on his peccadilloes. There will be time for all that by-and-by. The *post mortem* should be the judges. Our business (I take it) is only to express sorrow for the loss of the bright genius and the kindly gentleman. If everybody were to say that which he knew about anybody, do you think that this world would be a place possible to live in? Well, you may urge that the man is dead, and that no harm is done by unveiling his follies. But, before you unveil them, would it not be better to ask whether he has any close kindred or dear old friends alive to whom smart criticisms on his weaknesses and errors may give infinite pain?

For my part, there is no "Guy Livingstone" in my mind's eye just now, but a most brilliant and vigorous writer of fiction, a ripe scholar, a graceful conversationalist, and a warm-hearted friend. I first knew Guy Livingstone personally fourteen years since, and I never cared to know any other Guy Livingstone save he who first excited my admiration for his talents and my affection for himself. There are Boswells and Spences, Walpoles and Graingers—aye, and Crabbe Robinsons and Grevilles, perchance, who in the next century may have the most piquant anecdotes to relate touching the political and literary celebrities of the Victorian era. But that era (fortunately) has not come to an end yet. The life of Mr. Thackeray has not yet been written, and that of Mr. Dickens remains to be re-written. Meanwhile, let us read the great author's works, and leave it to Prince Posternity to decide what manner of men those authors were.

I like people who have "the courage of their opinions;" and it is for that reason that I am lost in admiration at the intrepidity displayed by the excellent ex-publisher, Mr. H. G. Bohn, in coming forward the other day at Bow-street Police Court and offering to become bail for the two Americans, Slade and Simmons, who are charged, under the Vagrant Act, as rogues and vagabonds who attempt to extract money from the public by "subtle devices," or pretended spiritual manifestations. But why should the respected bookseller erst of York-street, Covent-garden, have been so eager to "go bail" for the two men at Bow-street? *Eureka!* I think that I have found the reason. In that inestimable library of books in almost every department of human learning, known as "Bohn's Series," there is a capital translation of "Ennemoser's History of Magic." Mr. H. G. Bohn, I take it, has been reading his own Ennemoser, and has made up his mind that there is more in the so-called "psychic force" than meets the eye.

So there is, I venture to think. By which I mean that, with all our researches, we have not yet found out the precise manner in which the cleverest conjuring tricks are performed. Some twenty years ago the present writer (being of a more combative disposition than he now is) was doing doughty battle with the spirit-rappers and ghost-seers of that epoch. I was on terms of intimacy at the time with a very famous conjuror, "Professor" Anderson, the late "Wizard of the North;" and I remember his lending me "Ennemoser's Magic." The perusal of that remarkable book was instrumental in entirely changing my views with regard to the nature of the spiritualistic machinery and the manner of using it. What those views are at present I decline to say, for the self-same reason which prompted a Lord Shaftesbury to refuse to enlighten the inquisitive lady as to the precise cast of his theological opinions. But, in any case, read Ennemoser.

People very often accuse me of a tendency to undigression. They are unjust in doing so. I cannot help having a certain train of thought laid in my mind; and, if the spark of association be applied to the train, how am I to prevent the whole blowing up? When memory catches fire it spreads, as petroleum does, and can with difficulty be extinguished. For example, the mention I made, just now, of the excellent Mr. H. G. Bohn has brought back to my memory (I will tell you how presently) another famous publisher of the past, Jacob Tonson; and recollection of "left-legged Jacob" incites me to ask Dr. Charnock, or Mr. Skeat, or some equally learned philologer, for the true etymology of the word "bunion." The biggest dictionary I have at hand defines "bunion" as an "enlargement and inflammation of the small membranous sac at the inside of the ball of the great toe, and derives the word itself from "Old English bunny—a small swelling," adding that in the Scottish dialect the swelling is called a "bunyan." The term "Old English" is vague: what is the real meaning of it? I ask because, reading a criticism on Mr. Wills's new play of "Jane Shore," at the Princess's, I dived into a folio copy of the works of Nicholas Rowe, George II.'s Poet Laureate, to see what the old tragedy of "Jane Shore" was like. I had often witnessed the performance of the affecting drama in question; but I can conscientiously say that I never heard a word of it; for in my youth "Jane Shore" and "George Barnwell" were the two stock plays which ushered in the pantomime on Boxing Night; and the gallery used to take very good care that the blank verse of Rowe and the prose of Lillo should be equally inaudible.

But Bohn, Tonson, Bunion, Rowe; how came the train to be laid in that wise? You shall see. The Laureate's tragedy (which he modestly claimed to have written "in Shakespeare's style") did not occupy me long. It seemed to me to be so much smooth verbiage. On the other hand, I found a vast deal of pleasant reading, including the exquisitely-droll imitation of Horace (B. II., Od. iv.) advising Lord Scarsdale to marry "Bracegirdle the brown;" the wonderfully-witty epigram of the lady who was so abnormally affected at the performance of Addison's "Cato," and another Horatian imitation: the Ode to Lydia turned into "The Reconciliation between Jacob Tonson and Mr. Congreve." Says Tonson:—

What if from Van's (Sir John Vanburgh) arms I should retire
And once more warm my bunnians at your fire.

A footnote adds that "bunnians" were "Jacob's term for his corns;" and the edition in which this footnote appears is a Scotch one, of the date of 1781. The word, then, seems to have struck a Scotch editor, less than a century ago, as a term needing a gloss. Will the philologists enlighten me?

The train of thought hence runs on (quite naturally, so it appears to me) to another Scot, and a truly illustrious one, Mungo Park, the African traveller, to wit. The niece of the undaunted explorer, Miss Jane Park, is alive, in her seventy-

third year, and poor. The ancient lady has hitherto fought the battle of life very bravely. 'Twas she who ministered to the great traveller's widow in her last hours; and Miss Park's devotedness met with the warm approval of Sir Walter Scott. But evil times have come, and Miss Jane Park is in sore need, to alleviate which a committee has been formed to collect subscriptions for her benefit. Let it be added (somewhat to the national shame) that neither the traveller's widow nor any member of his family has ever received any public or private acknowledgment of his enterprise and self-sacrifice. Sir Rutherford Alcock is the chairman of the committee, the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., is secretary, the National Bank of Scotland will receive subscriptions, and if you have anything to spare after the Bulgarian claims have been satisfied I may venture to say, *date obolum*. G. A. S.

The Walsall Town Council, on Wednesday night, resolved to adopt the Artisans' Dwellings Act.

The second great Exhibition of Costumes at the Alexandra Palace opened on Wednesday, and will be continued until Saturday next. A similar costume-show opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday.

At a meeting of the Nottingham Town Council, on Monday, it was decided that the year's profits in the gas department, amounting to £5000, shall be devoted to the fund for erecting the new University education building, and for restoring the ruined castle and utilising it as a fine-art museum.

Dr. Landells, the president of the Baptist Union, on Wednesday, gave the annual address to the members of that body in session at Birmingham. It was an earnest exhortation to his co-religionists boldly to avow their peculiar doctrines, as a means of checking the progress of Ritualism and priesthood. The next conference will be held at Newport.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has received from the trustees of the late Mr. John Mudie, of Pitmure, a fellow of the society, the sum of £250, bequeathed by him for the purchase of books for their library. The *Scotsman* says that, although this library has no special funds, it is fast becoming (by the liberality of the fellows and others) a complete repository of the literature of its special subjects.

At the distribution of prizes for works contributed to the late exhibition at the Hartley Institution, Southampton, the following two first prizes were awarded by the adjudicator, Mr. G. D. Leslie, R.A.:—1. Silver medal, for artists resident in any part of the kingdom, G. S. Deacon, London, oil-painting. 2. Silver medal, for local artists, J. Palmer (Sergeant, R.E.), oil-painting, landscape.

Sir Edmund H. Currie, vice-chairman of the London School Board, on Thursday week distributed the prizes, certificates, and the amount of the scholarships gained by the students of the Old Ford-road Science School, at the recent examinations of the Science and Art Department, and in the course of his address adverted to the great impetus which has of late years been given to the extension of education.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of September) was 77,607, of whom 35,104 were in workhouses and 42,503 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 4032, 13,650, and 20,132 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 775, of whom 492 were men, 215 women, and 68 children.

A letter has been received at the Admiralty, via Copenhagen, from Captain Allen Young, of the Pandora, dated from Upernivik, North Greenland, on July 19. Nothing had been heard there, as might have been expected, of the Polar Expedition. Captain Young was to leave Upernivik that day on his way to the north. The winds during the spring and summer had not been very favourable for clearing Melville Bay; but, as far as could actually be seen to the northward, the sea was clear of ice.

In our notice, on the same page with the illustration, of the new buildings for the Chauncy Hare Townshend Free Evening Schools, in Rochester-row, Westminster, it should have been stated that the architects are Messrs. Scott and Hyde, of Regency-square, Brighton. The design for this building, it may be remembered, was shown among the architectural drawings in the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Messrs. Scott and Hyde are the architects also of the new Church of St. Bartholomew, at Brighton, which is one of the most important Protestant churches recently built.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—"In obedience to the Royal commands, Mr. W. Simpson, F.R.S.A., is at present engaged on two memorial pictures of the unveiling of the Prince Consort Memorial in Edinburgh last month, a ceremony which he attended in the capacity of Queen's artist. The drawings are water-colours—one, of a large size, intended for hanging, the smaller one being destined for the Queen's own book or album. From the commencement of her reign the Queen has adopted this method of preserving mementoes of all the interesting ceremonials and events in which she has herself personally appeared and publicly borne a part. The drawings for this album are about 11 in. by 7½ in., and the series, which must now be pretty extensive, ranging over so many years, forms, as it were, an illustrative history of her Majesty's reign."

A review and sham fight between the troops stationed at Dover and Shorncliffe was witnessed on Thursday by the Duke of Cambridge. The troops took up their positions shortly after ten o'clock, half-way between Dover and Folkestone, and the fighting began soon afterwards. The idea—which was that an invading force, having effected a landing near Folkestone, and secured its positions by occupying the heights to the eastward of that town, pushes forward a brigade to reconnoitre and clear the coast-line of defenders, the advance of this force being opposed by a body of troops sent from Dover—was carried out in a faultless manner by the commanding officers of the respective forces—namely, Colonel the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, of the Shorncliffe, and Colonel Watson, of the Dover forces.

The Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association, which was established, in 1833, for the encouragement of industrious labourers and servants, held its annual meeting on Wednesday. The ploughing-match took place on the farm of Mr. C. Meeking, Richings, Iver, and the list contained the names of fifty-nine competitors. The judges reported very favourably of the work. A prize known as the Prince Consort's Silver Cup, value 20 gs., for the growth of root crops generally, and which her Majesty has continued since his Royal Highness died, was won by Mr. Avery Tyrrell, of Wraysbury; and the second prize in the same class, a piece of plate value 10 gs., given by Mr. Lambert, M.P., was secured by Mr. J. Nash, of Langley. Cups for root crops were awarded to Mr. W. King, Denham; Mr. W. Trumper, Lake End; Mr. J. G. Ivey, Langley; Mr. C. S. Cawell, Datchet; Mr. S. Pullin, Horton; Mr. M. A. Westaway, Wraysbury; and Mr. C. Meeking, Richings.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The final competition between members of the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles for a massive silver cup, annually presented by Colonel the Marquis of Conyngham, took place at Bridge on Wednesday. Corporal Wood, of the Sittingbourne troop, was the winner by one point over Private Wood, Chilham troop.

Last week several prize-meetings were held, of which we give most of the principal ones:—

Eight companies of the London Rifle Brigade competed at Rainham for their prizes. The weather was very bad, and in most cases the winners were decided by the scores at 200 and 500 yards, as the 600-yards range had to be given up. Appended are the principal results of the competition that were decided:—Ward of Cheap company: £7, Private M'Alpine; £6, Private Sand; £5 each, Sergeant Medway and Sergeant Alabaster; £4 each, Private Atterbury, Private Young, Colour-Sergeant M'Nish, and Corporal Sandie. In the Ward of Aldersgate company the winners were Messrs. Wrightson, Haines, Kitchingman, Poulter, Butt, Richardson, Tayton, Elliott, Linstead, Ruff, Westrup, Braclin, Marshall, Frost, O. J. Westrup, Norton, Hudson, Sanderson, Page, Gooding, and Bawtree. In the Tower Ward company the winners were: Company Challenge Cup and £7, Sergeant Preston; Company Challenge Vase and £5, Colour-Sergeant Preston; Messrs. Cornell, Tifford, Gunyon, Rankin, Towse, and Cuthbert. The Recruits Prizes were won by Privates Preston, Beaton, A. Tifford, and Hawtrey. The winners in the Lime-street Ward company were: Messrs. J. J. Hamerton, W. S. Smith, Yalden, Laverack, R. B. Newton, F. W. Harris, A. Tolhurst, B. Scott, Snell, and R. Pocock. In A company the winners were Messrs. Jenkinson, Morris, Lacey, Hickes, Carmichael, Whiteman, and Doughty.

The Gold Champion Badge of the 36th Middlesex was fired for, with the result that Corporal Miller was the winner, the next highest score being made by Private Benwell.

A and B companies of the 36th Middlesex held their annual prize-meetings at Wormwood-scrubs. The winners were as follow:—In A company, First series: Messrs. Miller, Heath, Benwell, Wickerman, Pavey, Wright, Jefferson, Campbell, Drew, and Kelley. The Ladies' Challenge Cup was won by Private Benwell. B company: First series: The winners were Messrs. Rowland, Horne, Gomme, Stoneham, Abrahams, Wright, Bayford, and Belcher. A cup was won by Mr. Horne.

The monthly competition amongst the marksmen of the 38th Middlesex (Artists) took place on the range at Ealing. There was a good attendance and a close contest for the "cup," which was won by Private Boucher, of B company.

The regimental prize-meeting of the Queen's (Westminster) began last Saturday, but the light towards midday became so bad that the competitions had to be postponed.

The annual prize-meeting of the D company of the Queen's (Westminster) took place, at Wormwood-scrubs, on Monday. The following is the list of the winners in their order:—Messrs. Tovey, Hepworth, M. H. Jones, R. Low, Whitney, Haine, and Spencer. Captain Vacher's Challenge Cup was won for the year by Corporal Tovey.

The I and K companies of the Queen's (Westminster), forming the St. Martin's Division, held their annual competition. In the first series, twice through the Queen's ranges, the principal trophy was a silver challenge cup, presented by the ladies of St. Martin's. After some close shooting, the result was a tie between Private T. Wilson, of the I company, and Private G. E. Hinde, of the K company, with 157 points. On shooting off, the latter won, making a bull's-eye against a centre by Wilson, thus taking the cup, together with a prize of £5. The other winners were:—I company—Messrs. T. Wilson, Leete, Young, Wilson, R. H. Moore, Brewer, Starkie, Slatter, Lowe, Webb, Wilson. K company—Messrs. T. V. Hinde, Blackford, J. Webber, Twisday, Webster, Baxter, Blane, Godfrey, T. Palmer, Payne, Oaker. Range prizes were taken by Messrs. Leete, Brewer, T. Wilson, G. E. Hinde, Blackford, and T. V. Hinde. Second series: I company—Messrs. W. J. Dibden, Kempton, P. Palmer, E. Dawson, Bandsman Parr. K company—Messrs. Foxall, Cooper, J. G. Smith, and Cornelius.

The M (St. Clement Danes) company of the Queen's (Westminster), under the command of Captain Scrivener, held their annual prize-meeting. Some excellent scores were made. The prizes were divided into three series. The first were won as follows:—Messrs. Humby, Lay, Hodges, Bontoff, Oxenham, Scrivener, Egg, and Buckingham. The second series were taken by Messrs. Lay, Bontoff, and Oxenham. The third series, restricted to those members who had not won a prize of a given value since 1871, were won by Messrs. Livett, Scrivener, Emslie, and Pope. A prize presented by the Rev. J. R. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Danes, was taken by Mr. Vicars. The competition for the monthly cup resulted in favour of Mr. Humby.

The annual prize-meeting of the fourth company of the St. George's took place with the following results:—First series: Messrs. Barrett, A. Fernhead, E. Lawrence, Pickwick, Thrower, Rosenthal, Hummel, Dunmore, and Parsons. In the second series the winners were Rosenthal, Pickwick, A. Fernhead, Dunmore, and Hummel. Consolation prizes were won by Private Good and Captain Hummel.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the County of Gloucester Association was held at the Over Range, Gloucester. Private Farquharson, of the 1st Gloucestershire, won the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association and £10. The next highest scorers were Messrs. J. D. Smith, (1st), English (5th), Bird (1st), Darkin (3rd), Hawkes (11th), and J. T. Smith (3rd).

The return-match took place between ten of the Salisbury and ten of the Shaftesbury Corps, and resulted in a victory for the former by 64 points. Corporal Butcher made the highest score for the Salisbury team, and Sergeant Hacker for the Shaftesbury.

In a rifle contest between ten non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines and a similar number of the Plymouth Volunteers, the Marines were victorious at every range, and finally won by 27 points.

The Prince of Wales reviewed the Sutherland and Caithness battalion of volunteers, of which his Royal Highness is Honorary Colonel, at Dunrobin Castle. The Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Prince John of Glücksburg, and about 6000 spectators were present. The Prince, addressing the volunteers, praised their soldierlike appearance, and spoke of the duty of attendance at drill and obedience to officers. The Princess subsequently presented the prizes gained at the Highland games and competitions.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland has resolved not to give prizes for horse jumping at future shows.

The Derbyshire October Cheese Fair, one of the greatest in the Midland Counties, was held at Derby on Tuesday.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, P., Curate of Skelton-in-Cleveland, to be Vicar of Glaistead.
 Atkinson, J. A., to be Surrogate in the diocese of Manchester.
 Bayne, R., Curate of St. John's, Stratford, E.; Vicar of Kingsley, Bucks.
 Lupton, George; Chaplain of Carmarthen Training College.
 Daniell, E.; Rural Dean of the Second Portion of the Deanery of Whitchurch.
 Jones, William Cynog; Vicar of St. Mary's, Cardigan.
 Lloyd, John; Prebendary of Chardstock in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Edwards, Charles G.; Fifth Cursal Prebendary in St. David's Cathedral.
 Egic, Walter Francis; Vicar of Otterbourne.
 Griffith, David; Vicar of Cwmamanian.
 Hamilton, Arthur Wolfe; Chaplain to Mrs. Thornhill Gell, of Stanton-in-Teak, and Hopton, Derbyshire, and Eaton-square, S.W.
 Harris, William; Vicar of Llandewy Velfrey, Pembrokeshire.
 Kenway, Charles Lewis; Rector of Garboldisham, Norfolk.
 Lewis, Daniel; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Brynmawr.
 McCre, Herbert; Vicar of Painswick, Gloucestershire.
 Majendie, Arthur, Rector of Elvetham; Rector of Bladon-cum-Woodstock and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough.
 Potter, P.; Vicar of Ministerley, Shrewsbury.
 Randolph, F.; Vicar of Breat with Furneaux Pelham, near Buntingford, Herts.
 Russell, B. T.; Rector of Meare, near Glastonbury.
 Shaire, W. H.; Vicar of Isell, Cumberland.
 Shepard, G. E.; Minor Canon in Gloucester Cathedral.
 Stanham, George; Vicar of West Bradenham, Norfolk.
 Taylor, R.; Vicar of Bromfield, Cumberland.
 Thomas, Nathaniel; Curate of Langendeirne, Carmarthenshire.
 Williams, David; Canon Residentiary in St. David's Cathedral.
 Wordsworth, J.; Perpetual Curate of Ennerdale, Cumberland.—*Guardian.*

The consecration of the Bishop of Melbourne will be solemnised in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, Oct. 22.

The church of Witham Friary, Somerset, has been reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and that of Warfield, Berkshire, by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Church of St. Lawrence, Great Waldringfield, Suffolk, has been reopened after the restoration of the nave at a cost of £1400, of which the Rector, Mr. Braithwaite, gave £500, his family having previously restored the north chapel and his predecessor the chancel.

An east window has been erected in Frankley church to the memory of the late Lord Lyttelton, by the parishioners and a few neighbours, who desired thus to testify their affection and esteem for him. The work has been executed by Mr. Swaine Bourne, of Birmingham.

The *Guardian* states that the important and difficult office of Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India has been offered to the Venerable Edward Ralph Johnson, M.A., Archdeacon of Chester, and is likely to be accepted by him. A Chester correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* reports that the appointment has been accepted.

The materials of the old parish church of St. Mary's, Newington, were sold by auction, on Thursday week, preparatory to the church being taken down in order to admit of the widening of the thoroughfare at Newington-butt, which the Metropolitan Board of Works are about to carry out. The church was built a century ago, on the site of a former edifice.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance has been held this week. It began on Tuesday in the Townhall, Southgate, near Liverpool. There was a large attendance of Church of England clergymen and Nonconformist ministers; and representatives from Paris, Belgium, Spain, Beyrouth, and Elberfeld also attended.

The Additional Home Bishoprics Fund, at a meeting at Plymouth on Tuesday evening, voted £2000 to the Cornish Bishopric Fund, in addition to their former donations, and, consequently, the Truro Bishopric Committee, at a meeting held on Wednesday morning, took the necessary steps to satisfy the conditions imposed by Government for the formation of the new see of Truro. Thus the Church secures the £40,000 promised by Lady Rolle.

Speaking at a visitation at Croydon, on Monday, the Archbishop of Canterbury referred to the education question, and expressed a hope that there might be a harmonious co-operation amongst all classes on a matter which demanded, if possible, an immediate settlement. After the visitation his Grace entertained about eighty clergymen, 160 churchwardens, and the chairman and members of the Local Board of Health of Croydon (in all about 300 persons), at luncheon, at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon.

The Bishop of Durham has reopened the parish church of Dinsdale, near Darlington, after a restoration which has cost about £2000. The church dates from 1196, and there are said to be traces of a pre-Norman building on the same spot. A tower of Early Decorated design has been added. The work has been done by the exertions of the Rector, the Rev. J. W. Smith, M.A., the Rev. Scott F. Surtees, M.A., and Dr. Eastwood, churchwarden, who have contributed stained-glass windows as memorials to near relatives. The pulpit was given by Miss Grey, and the font by the daughters of the Rector. Messrs. Surtees have also given a piece of ground as an addition to the churchyard.

The Church of All Saints', Steep, near Petersfield, was reopened yesterday week, the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, after having undergone careful restoration and reseating, from the designs of Mr. Robert W. Edis, F.S.A. The altar cloth, also designed by the architect, has been worked by the Sisters of St. Katherine's, East Grinstead; and the east window has been filled with stained glass by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, and presented by Mrs. Hawker in memory of her husband, the late Vicar of the parish. The opening services were largely attended, the sermon in the morning being preached by the Bishop of Winchester, and that in the afternoon by the Bishop of Lichfield.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church at Belle Vue, in the suburbs of Wakefield, on Saturday. Speaking at the luncheon after the ceremony, his Lordship said that the sacred edifice he now consecrated brought the number to 114 it had been his privilege to consecrate since he had come to the diocese of Ripon. These figures told a tale of progress on the part of the Church of England, a warm, loving affection on the part of her members, and a determination to make the accommodation commensurate with the wants of the people.—On Monday his Lordship consecrated the beautiful church erected by Lady Mary Vyner to the memory of her youngest son, Mr. Frederick Grantham Vyner, who was murdered by Greek brigands in April, 1870. The edifice adjoins Newby Hall, Skelton, the residence of Lady Vyner, and is one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in the country.

On the Feast of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24), the eleventh anniversary of Bishop Tozer baptising the first native children at Mukunzini, there was a gathering of all the people connected with the Central African Mission. Each of the men had a present of two yards of calico and a red cloth cap, all that a labouring man there needs for clothing; while the women were presented with a piece of dark-blue kanuine and a bright-coloured handkerchief. All the children had new dresses and presents of toys. Some fourteen or fifteen children were baptised by the Bishop, who not long ago baptised eleven released slaves, the first adults baptised by the missionaries. Mrs. Kirk sent turkeys, tongues, and plum-cake for the mission dinner.

The European staff of the mission consists of twenty persons; while Dr. Robb, of her Majesty's ship London, gives his services gratuitously in the hospital. The number of natives depending on the mission for support exceeds 300. The cost of carrying it on for the first six months of this year was £1579.

The Church Congress began its annual sittings at Plymouth on Tuesday. The Bishop of Exeter delivered an inaugural address at the Guildhall, in which he enlarged on the possible dangers of such a congress, the only remedy for which was moderation of spirit and making all that was done and said practical. The subject of the first papers and discussion was the Bonn Conference and the Old Catholic movement. In the evening meetings were held in the interests of temperance and the extension of the episcopate. One of the subjects under consideration on Wednesday was the cause and influence of unbelief in England. The Bishop of Exeter presided, and the Deans of Durham and Manchester and Archdeacon Denison took part in the debate. "Church Work in the Army and Navy" also occupied attention, and the meeting was addressed by many military and naval men. A sectional meeting, held at the Mechanics' Institute, attracted a large audience, the subject being, "How best to keep the young faithful to the Church after leaving school."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Three open scholarships of £80 and two open scholarships of £50 will be filled up in Lincoln College, Oxford, on Friday, Oct. 13. The examination will be classical, but no papers of Greek or Latin verse composition will be set. The examination will begin next Tuesday.

The Rev. Richard Shillito, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, died at his residence, Bateman-street, Cambridge, on Sunday week. The deceased was justly considered one of the most accomplished Greek scholars in the University; and, until about ten years ago, when he relinquished private tuition, was the instructor of the majority of the best classical scholars in the University, his pupils being as successful in the classical tripos as those of Mr. Routh in the mathematical tripos.—The Rev. Henry Wilkinson Cockson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, died at nine o'clock last Saturday evening, after a few days' illness. A notice of Dr. Cockson is given in our Obituary.—The first Congregation of the term was held on Monday. The Rev. J. Porter, of Peterhouse, and the Rev. A. T. Chapman, of Emmanuel, were admitted as Proctors; and the Rev. G. F. Browne, of St. Catharine's, and the Rev. A. E. Humphreys, of Trinity, as pro-Proctors for the ensuing year.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent London University matriculation examination held in the colonies:—Salem Goldworth Baker Bland, Morrin College, Quebec; Havelock Coy, University of New Brunswick; Donald C. Ross, McGill College, Montreal.—It is officially announced that a competitive examination of candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military College will take place at the University of London, on Nov. 28 and following days. There will be one hundred cadetships for candidates for the cavalry and infantry of the Line and five cadetships for candidates for West India regiments to be competed for. Twelve cadetships will be offered for competition by University candidates. Candidates wishing to present themselves must comply strictly with article 9 of the Regulations, and should send in their applications at once, and not later, if possible, than Oct. 15, 1876. The English authors and period of English history which will form part of this examination are Sir Jonson, "Faerie Queen," Book I.; Shakespeare, "Hamlet" and "Merchant of Venice"; Bacon, "Advancement of Learning," Book I. and Book II.; to the end of chap. 4 (Wright's edition), on Poesy; Milton, "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Samson Agonistes"; Johnson, "London" and "The Vanity of Human Wishes"; Boswell's "Johnson," from 1778 to the end (chaps. 62 to 82, in Croker's edition, chaps. 36 to 59 in the edition published by Routledge); Burke, "Speech on American Taxation." The examination in English history will be limited to the period A.D. 1775 to A.D. 1808.

The session of the Department of Arts, Law, and Science at Owens College, Manchester, was opened on Tuesday. The Bishop of Manchester presided. Professor Adamson delivered a lecture on Roger Bacon, the Philosopher of Science in the Middle Ages.

The London Society for the Extension of University Teaching begins its work this October. The following courses of weekly lectures and classes will be held during the ensuing winter, from October to March, with a short interval at Christmas between the Michaelmas and Lent terms:—

I. At the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, E.C.—1. Political Economy: H. H. Asquith, Esq., B.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford; Tuesday, Oct. 10, and following Tuesdays. 2. English Constitutional History: E. Robertson, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Wednesday, Oct. 11, and following Wednesdays. 3. Astronomy: H. McCann, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Friday, Oct. 13, and following Fridays. In these three courses the lecture will be at six p.m.

II. At the City of London College, 52, Leadenhall-street.—The History of Political Philosophy in England: F. W. Maitland, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Wednesday, Oct. 11, and following Wednesdays, at six p.m.

III. At the Birkbeck Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.—Astronomy: H. McCann, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Thursday, Oct. 12, and following Thursdays, at seven p.m.

IV. At the Working Men's College, 45, Great Ormond-street, W.C.—Electricity and Magnetism: J. E. H. Gordon, Esq., B.A., Caius College, Cambridge; Wednesday, Oct. 11, and following Wednesdays, at eight p.m. (with an introductory lecture, Thursday, Oct. 5, at 8.30).

V. At the Wimbledon Lecture Hall.—Political Economy: H. H. Asquith, Esq., B.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford; Thursday, Oct. 12, and following Thursdays, at four p.m.

All the lectures will be followed by an hour of class-teaching for all who desire it.

A ticket for admission to any one of these courses may be obtained from the centre where the course is to be held. The price of a ticket for the term of eleven or twelve weeks varies at the London centres from 5s. to 10s. 6d. At Wimbledon it is a guinea, with reductions in certain cases. In all the courses the first lecture will be free.

Further information may be obtained from the hon. sec., 22, Albemarle-street, W.

The subjoined list shows the result in order of merit of the recent examination for admission to the Staff College, held under the direction of the Director-General of Military Education. Those candidates who are recommended for admission will join the college on Feb. 1 next:

Recommended for Admission—Lieutenant W. R. Fox, R.A., Cape; Captain M. S. Bell, V.C., R.E., home; Lieutenant M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Foot, Bengal; Lieutenant W. W. Rawes, R.H.A., home; Captain E. Gunter, 5th Foot, home; Captain J. S. Rothwell, R.A., Gibraltar; Lieutenant H. T. Wing, 97th Foot, Bermuda; Lieutenant H. J. Watson, 1st Dragoon Guards, home.

Qualified, but no vacancy for another Artillery Officer—Lieutenant H. II. Crookenden, R.A., home.

Recommended for Admission—Lieutenant W. C. Lloyd, 20th Hussars, home; Captain H. A. Gun, R.E., home; Captain W. Everett, 33rd Foot, home; Captain F. Lutman-Johnson, 65th Foot, Bengal; Captain H. C. Reynolds, 100th Foot, home; Lieutenant M. J. Scobie, 42nd Foot, Malta; Lieutenant J. A. Ferguson, third battalion Rifle Brigade, home; Lieutenant H. S. G. Miles, 101st Foot, Malta.

Qualified, but no vacancy for another Artillery Officer—Lieutenant R. S. Watson, R.A., Mauritius.

Recommended for Admission—Lieutenant J. B. Cary, 98th Foot, Malta.

Recommended for Admission as Supernumerary—Lieutenant H. H. Morgan, R.M.L.I., home.

Recommended for Admission—Captain H. Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards home; Captain A. M. Paterson, 16th Foot, home; Captain J. E. Goodwyn, 30th Foot, home.

Qualified, but there are no further vacancies—Captain P. H. S. Barrow, 12th Hussars, home; Lieutenant J. Spence, 8th Foot, home; Captain F. Stringer, 23rd Foot, Gibraltar; Captain M. H. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., home; Captain J. W. Fitzgerald, 3rd Dragoon Guards, home; Lieutenant H. Moore, 4th Foot, home; Captain G. F. Pengelly, R.M.A., home; Captain L. V. Swaine, 3rd Rifle Brigade, home; Captain I. J. C. Herbert, 1st Grenadier Guards, home; Captain G. G. Liddell, H.V., late 23rd Foot, home.

The following prizes and scholarships have been awarded at the examinations, 1875-6, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College:—Lawrence Scholarship and Gold Medal, £45, R. H. A. Schofield; Brackenbury Medical Scholarship, £30, R. H. A. Schofield; Brackenbury Surgical Scholarship, £30, W. Fye; Senior Scholarship in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, £50, G. Coates; Open Scholarship in Science, £100, C. P. Lukis; Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, £50, A. C. Dismore; Jeafreson Exhibition, £40, T. Kiropp; Kirkes Gold Medal, A. G. Williams; Bentley Prize, £10, T. J. Verrall; Hichens Prize, £7, F. H. Cradock; Wix Prize, £7, F. H. Cradock; Practical Anatomy, Senior: Foster Prize, £10, G. Coates; 2, W. Graham; 3, C. B. Lockwood; Practical Anatomy, Junior: Treasurer's Prize, £5, C. Shepherd; 2, A. J. Wharry; 3, H. C. Nance.

A mathematical scholarship of £70 per annum for four years, offered by Worcester College, Oxford, has been gained by Mr. Frank Stonham, of Clifton House School, Eastbourne, at the Oxford local examinations held in June last.

The following have been elected to Entrance Scholarships at Rossall:—Seniors: Old Rossallian Scholarship, K. P. Wilson, Rossall; Senior Scholarships: F. W. B. Koe, Caistor Grammar School; W. S. Bather, Rossall; Swainson Scholarship, P. H. Bower, Rossall. Juniors: T. Wareing, Rossall; A. C. Wiatrak, Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School; W. E. G. Musson, A. H. Davis, C. L. Kingsford, Rossall; F. J. Hall, St. Mark's School, Windsor; R. H. Kirby, Heversham Grammar School. Recommended for Free Nominations: C. D. Snowden, Doncaster Grammar School; J. Buchanan, Campden Grammar School; G. A. Williams, private tuition.

The Rev. P. W. Sparling, M.A., Mathematical Master of King's College School, London, has been appointed Head Master of the Cathedral School, Gloucester. The second mastership has been assigned to the Rev. J. R. Washbourn, M.A.

The Rev. A. Palmer Evans, M.A., formerly Vice-principal of Culham College, has been appointed to an assistant mastership in King Edward VI's School, Stratford-on-Avon.

The trustees of the Grammar School, Coleford, Gloucestershire, have appointed the Rev. George R. Burrows, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, Head Master.

Mr. Wyndham Slade, of the Inner Temple, has been appointed Recorder of Penzance, in the place of Mr. Bowen.

The High Sheriff of Dublin was, on Tuesday, fined £100 by the Recorder for neglecting to summon a grand jury.

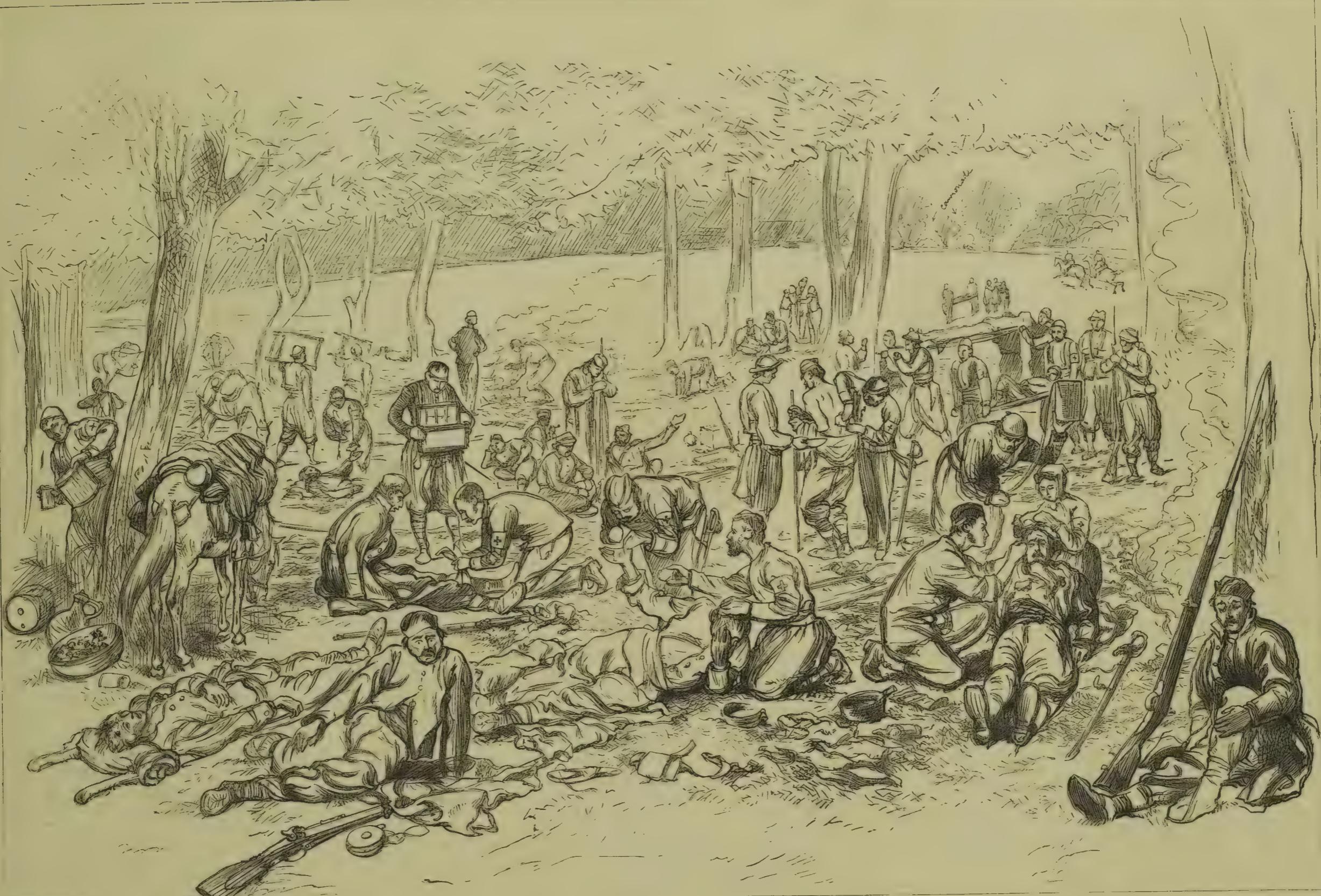
The Chatham Dockyard Railway will be opened by Mrs. Ward Hunt, on the visit of the Lords of the Admiralty to Chatham next week. The railway is connected with the London, Chatham, and Dover system.

Punch, this week, gives the following application of a lesson:—Master Tommy (he had been very naughty, and was now amusing himself with his Scripture prints): "Here's Daniel in the lion's den!" Mamma (incautiously): "Ah! what was he cast in the lion's den for?" Master Tommy (with triumph): "'Cause he was good!"

The annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom was held at Oxford, on Wednesday and Thursday. The University authorities having granted the use of the Sheldonian Theatre for the discussions, the opening address was delivered by Mr. H. T. Young, the president, and several papers on legal subjects were read. At the dinner, in the evening, the Duke of Marlborough was present, and responded to the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant." The society resumed its sittings on Thursday morning; and at a meeting of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, which preceded the regular business, a resolution was passed materially and liberally extending the benefits of the organisation. Mr. E. K. Blyth, of London, read a paper on Parliamentary Agency, which gave rise to considerable discussion. The bill introduced last session, jointly by Mr. Evelyn Ashley and Mr. Clive, to enable prisoners and their wives and husbands to give evidence on their trials was the subject of a paper by Mr. Shirley, of Doncaster.

The Postmaster-General has issued a notice stating that contracts are about to be concluded on behalf of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope with the Union Steam-ship Company and with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom, and that mails for Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal will be made up in London on the evening of every Thursday, for dispatch on the following day from Dartmouth and Plymouth alternately. The first packet, that of Friday, Oct. 6, will sail from Dartmouth. The mails for St. Helena and Ascension will be conveyed alternately by the vessels of the Union Steamship Company and by those of Messrs. Currie and Co., each carrying the mails every fourth voyage. The first mails from Plymouth will be dispatched on Friday, Oct. 13, and the first mails from Dartmouth will be dispatched on Friday, Nov. 17, the interval being five weeks. The mail following will be dispatched from Plymouth on Friday, Dec. 8, the interval being only three weeks. Subsequent mails will be dispatched at intervals of five weeks and three weeks respectively.

The report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year ending April, 1876, lately published, gives not only the statistics, progress, and finances of Wesleyan missions in a volume of about 360 pages, but also a vast amount of general information concerning the countries in which the missionaries are labouring. The receipts from Great Britain and Ireland amount to £137,000, which, with £22,105 from Australia, give an income for the year of £159,105. The expenditure amounts to £151,109, of which there are special amounts of £1814 for Rome, £2939 for Naples, and £6485 for Germany. If to the general income there be added £30,982, the receipts of the Canadian Missionary Society, the income would be £190,083, giving thus an increase of £6018 as compared with last year. Among the larger amounts referred to in the report are £4950 (from Mr. Wilson, of Waterford), £1200, £500, £350 (from Mr. Hill, of York), while sums of £325, £300, and £250 are noted; the King of Holland appears with £200 for West Indian Missions; the Government of France gives £93 10s. for St. Martin's Mission; a "Member of the Evangelical Union Church, Edinburgh," gives £50. Among the legacies are sums of £5937, £950, £581, £500, &c. Leaving out the returns of the Canadian Conference, the following is a general summary of the mission:—651 circuits, 5990 preaching places, 797 missionaries, 5167 other paid agents, 22,614 unpaid agents, 126,189 Church members, 18,476 on trial for Church membership, 146,418 scholars, and five printing establishments. The missions on the Continent are carried on by 83 missionaries, who have under them 5728 Church members and 7333 scholars.



THE WAR: THE FIELD HOSPITAL AT GROEVATZ.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE WAR: BRINGING MEAT FROM DJUNIS TO GREOVATZ FOR THE SERVIAN ARMY.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

HON. T. F. FREMANTLE, M.P.

The newly-elected member for Buckinghamshire is the Hon. Thomas Francis Fremantle, who is the eldest son of Lord Cottesloe, formerly known as Sir Thomas Fremantle, of Swanborne, near Winslow, many years M.P. for Buckingham, and subsequently Chairman of the Board of Customs. His mother was Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Field Marshal Sir George Nugent. He was born in the year 1830, and was educated at Eton (where he was Newcastle Medallist of his year), and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained a scholarship, and afterwards obtained the Hertford University Scholarship, and also a first class in the school of Litera Humaniores in Easter Term, 1852. He is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1855. Mr. Fremantle, who now enters Parliament for the first time, will be the seventy-fourth new member who will have taken his seat in St. Stephen's since the last general election. He is married to Lady Augusta Henrietta Scott, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Eldon.

The portrait of Mr. Fremantle is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

GROCERS' COMPANY'S SCHOOLS.

The new buildings which have been erected, at Hackney-downs, for the middle-class schools established by the Grocers' Company of London, were opened by Mr. Goodhart, Master of the Company, on Wednesday week. Beside the Master there were present the Head Master of the schools, Mr. H. Courthope Bowen, M.A., and Messrs. W. J. Thompson, J. V. Drake, and C. W. Harrison, Wardens of the Company. The proceedings took place in the lecture-theatre of the school. In presenting the Head Master with the key of the building, Mr. Goodhart said that, if the Grocers' Company had done no other act than the raising of that institution in the north-east of London for the education of the middle classes, it would have deserved well of society at large. This act would prove once again that the old City guilds were fruitful of good works and wisely administered the funds which they had inherited from past generations. Mr. Bowen, in responding, gave a general outline of the education that boys would receive, remarking that many people hardly understood what a practical education was. A practical education, in his idea, was such that a boy, when once started, went on with it by himself. It was intended to impart to the boys a thoroughly sound English education; but, in order that this object might be attained, they would also be taught French. The business of the day having concluded, three hearty cheers were given for the Company by the boys present. The school

work began last Monday. The building has been erected by Messrs. Holland and Hannen, from the designs of Mr. Theophilus Allen, of John-street, Adelphi, at a cost of about £15,000, including the lecture-theatre. It is constructed of red brick and Bath stone dressings, in what is called the domestic Gothic



THE HON. T. F. FREMANTLE, M.P. FOR BUCKS.

style. It will accommodate between 500 and 600 boys, there being fifteen class-rooms fitted on the Prussian system, a dining-hall to hold 200; and a lecture-theatre to hold 800. The lecture-theatre has cost nearly half the entire sum expended on the building.

CHAUNCY HARE TOWNSHEND SCHOOLS.

The late Rev. Chauncy Hare Townshend, as some of our readers may remember, not only bequeathed to the nation his collections of pictures, coins, precious and other stones, now to South Kensington and in the Museum at Wisbeach, but gave the whole of his personal property for the purpose of carrying out "an educational scheme of simple elementary instruction in or near London." The trustees are Lady Burdett-Coutts and the Rev. Thomas Helmore, of the Chapel Royal, Savoy. Their plans have been approved by the Bishop of London; and the funds have assisted various institutions, such as the trainingschools and others having an elementary character; but, as a more lasting memorial of the late Rev. Chauncy Hare Townshend, it was also determined to found new evening free schools, where children leaving school and entering upon a busy life might continue to receive instruction, and thus have their wants met at a critical period of life. In the school-rooms attached to St. Stephen's Church, Rochester-row, Westminster, by the kind permission of the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Tennant, this experiment was begun a few months ago. It has proved hitherto successful, more than eighty boys and youths presenting themselves for instruction every evening. The trustees had, in the mean time, begun to erect a building for these schools, which will be large enough to accommodate 900 scholars, on three floors. The memorial-stone was laid, on the 13th ult., by Mrs. Hannah Brown, a lady who was one of the most intimate surviving friends of the Rev. Chauncy Hare Townshend. Bishop Ryan, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. Farrar, the High Bailiff of Westminster, as well as Lady Burdett-Coutts, and other persons of distinction, were present at this interesting ceremony. We give an illustration of the building, which will be a source of great benefit to the neighbourhood.

Lord Beaconsfield's arms and supporters have been registered at the Herald's College. The motto which his Lordship has chosen, "Forti nihil difficile," resembles the motto used by Lord Muskray, "Forti et fidei nihil difficile." The armorial bearings granted to Lord Beaconsfield are as follows, in heraldic language:—"Per saltire, argent and gules, two lions rampant, sable, between a tower, argent, in chief, and an eagle displayed in base." The crest is "a tower, triple towered, argent, surrounded at base by an oak wreath proper." The supporters are as follows:—"Dexter, an eagle, or collared gules; on an escutcheon, gules, pendent therefrom, a tower, argent. Sinister, a lion or collared gules with a similar escutcheon pendent therefrom." The supporters of his Lordship's arms are the same as those chosen by Lady Beaconsfield on her being created a Peeress in her own right, in December, 1868, although the charges of the shield itself are quite different.



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THE CHAUNCY HARE TOWNSHEND SCHOOLS, WESTMINSTER.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At a Cabinet Council held on Wednesday the whole of the Ministers were present.

The Earl of Sheffield has become a vice-president of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square.

A handsome skating-rink of white marble, about 18,000 ft. in area, was opened in the Clapham-road on Saturday last.

A concert by upwards of 3000 members of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, as represented by various branches and classes throughout the metropolis, was given at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday afternoon.

The fourth annual report of the Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association records an increase in the local branches, the number of these organisations being now twenty. At the yearly meeting of the association, held last Saturday, the report was adopted, and Mr. Henry Clark was elected president for the ensuing year.

Lady Burdett-Coutts, in a letter to the *Times*, brings under notice the recent case of the girl Elizabeth Funkin, and urges the public to take action to secure the rectification of the existing law, in order to secure due protection to infants and children from persons convicted of offences against them. Her Ladyship regards it as a duty binding on a country professing Christianity to insist that its young children should be placed under State protection when natural guardianship fails in its duty towards them and substitutes for it cruelty.

Sir Charles Reed, on Monday evening, opened new schools situated in Union-street, Larkhall-lane, Clapham. They are in one block of buildings, three stories high, and are intended to accommodate 273 boys, 278 girls, and 163 infants.—At the weekly meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday, the day for the triennial elections was, at the suggestion of Canon Gregory, changed from Thursday, Nov. 30, to Tuesday, Nov. 28. The school management committee were instructed to consider the system of half-time instruction at board schools, with a view of making it more continuous in all cases and more convenient to the working classes.

The Livery and Common Council of the city of London, yesterday week, elected Alderman Sir Thomas White as the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Alderman Owden was the next in succession, but asked to be excused on the ground of ill-health, in the hope that he may be able to assume the office if called upon twelve months hence. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Lord Mayor Cotton. The Lord Mayor-Elect has appointed Mr. William Jameson Soulsby, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to be his private secretary, and the Rev. James Matthew Robertson, M.A., Vicar of St. Botolph, Aldgate, to be his chaplain, during his year of office. Mr. Soulsby has occupied the same position throughout the present mayoralty.

We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn, among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding out plants in Battersea, Hyde, the Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the pleasure-gardens in Hampton Court. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested, will make application to the superintendent of the park nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or the superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens in the case of persons residing in those neighbourhoods, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.

The twenty-sixth session of the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, began on Monday, and the staff of professors, together with the body of students, recruited by the freshmen, addressed themselves at once to the business of the new academical year. The handsome building in Jermyn-street, in which it is quartered, was expressly built by the Government of Sir Robert Peel, alike as the central office of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom and as the Museum of Practical Geology. For it was out of the survey commenced single-handed by the late Sir Henry de la Beche in 1834 that the other two twin institutions were developed, so that their being all three housed under one roof is the most natural thing in the world. It must be added however, that most of the school lectures are now delivered and much of the laboratory work is done at the new buildings, South Kensington. The school was founded in 1851, in answer to numerous memorials presented to the Government by the leading representatives of the mining interest of Great Britain, praying for the establishment of a mining school which might become to this country what the Bergakademie of Freiberg and the Ecole des Mines at Paris are to Germany and France. The memorialists urge that, though the value of the annual mineral produce of this country amounted to £28,000,000, being four ninths of that for all Europe, and far greater than that of any other State, the miners and metallurgists of the United Kingdom were unable to obtain that instruction in the theory and practice of their calling which had long been carefully provided for their foreign competitors in the mining colleges of France, Belgium, Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Spain, and Sweden, and the effect of which had in all cases been a marked increase in the economy, efficiency, and safety of mining operations.

The annual athletic sports of the scholars of Westminster School will take place, on Wednesday and Thursday next, at Vincent-square.

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the Corporation of the Trinity House, the members of the Thames and Lee Conservancy Boards, the Committee of the Marine Society, the Master and Wardens of the Turners' Company, and other guests at dinner.

Mr. Goschen addressed a large meeting of Egyptian bondholders at the Cannon-street Hotel on Tuesday, and, after making an exhaustive statement in regard to the affairs of the Khedive's English creditors, was requested to proceed to Cairo on their behalf, furnished with full powers to act for them in whatever way he may think best for their interests.

Considerable excitement prevailed at the extraordinary meeting of the Great Eastern Railway shareholders on Thursday, to consider the requisition that the present board of directors should resign office. Mr. Bass, M.P., spoke at some length in moving the resolution for a change, and he was seconded by Mr. Roger, Eykyn, who admitted that the present directors had done their best, but contended that Sir Edward Watkin could do better. Sir Edward also addressed the meeting; and, after Lord Claud Hamilton had defended the policy of himself and his co-directors, and the chairman had shown that the board had raised the company from the lowest depths of depression and put it on the highway to prosperity, the resolution was submitted to the meeting and lost, only 37 votes being given in its favour, as compared with about 200 against. A poll, however, was demanded.

There were 2285 births and 1230 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 14 and the deaths 163 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 15 from smallpox, 9 from measles, 59 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 14 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 42 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 171 deaths were referred, against 171 and 170 in the two preceding weeks. These 171 deaths were 129 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to each of these seven zymotic diseases, except smallpox, were below the corrected average. The 59 fatal cases of scarlet fever exceeded the number in any previous week since January last. The 42 deaths from diarrhoea were 51 below the corrected average; and the 27 deaths referred to fever were 10 fewer than those returned in the previous week, and were 14 below the corrected average. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 16 and 11 in the two preceding weeks, were 15 last week, of which 11 were registered in the north group of districts. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 145 and 221 in the two preceding weeks, were 191 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 19. Different forms of violence caused 51 deaths; 45 were the result of negligence or accident, including 24 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 5 from drowning, 3 from poison, and 6 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Eight deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. One case of infanticide, 2 of manslaughter, and 3 of suicide were registered. In Greater London 5729 births and 1427 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 33.2 and 17.4 per 1000 of the population.

The winter session of the London medical schools was opened on Monday, when the customary addresses were delivered. At St. George's Hospital Dr. Blandford chose for the subject of his lecture nervous diseases. Professor Maudesley, at the theatre of the University College, in his speech, after alluding in affectionate terms to the late Dr. Parkes, spoke as to the motives that should actuate students in aspiring to become members of the medical profession, and to the systematic training of the mind necessary to perfect the required knowledge. At the London Hospital the address, by Dr. Andrew Clark, fell into three divisions:—First, he narrated the history of the hospital and its college; next, he gave a general description of the science of medicine and the difficulties met with in its cultivation; and, subsequently, he delivered to the students practical directions for the pursuit of their studies. At St. Mary's Hospital the introductory lecture was by Dr. Wiltshire, who, having referred to the loss sustained in the death of Dr. Sibson and Mr. Gascoyne, to whose memory he paid a tribute of respect, spoke on the aims and objects of medicine and the relation it bore to other callings. Mr. Francis Mason, F.R.C.S., began his speech at St. Thomas's Hospital with an account of the rise and progress of that institution; and then, addressing himself more particularly to the pupils who were beginning their studies, impressed upon them the importance of hard work. Dr. Evans was the lecturer at Middlesex Hospital, and he also directed his remarks especially to those who had come amongst them for the first time to enter upon their medical studies, urging the necessity of assiduity and perseverance. Professor E. B. Baxter, at King's College Hospital, dwelt upon the necessity of acquiring a scientific habit of mind rather than the acquisition of a certain number of facts and theories during the first few years of a student's life. At Charing-cross Hospital Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce was the lecturer; and at Westminster Hospital Medical Schools Dr. Allchin delivered an address. At Guy's there was a

Two of the largest wine casks ever imported have recently been landed at the London and St. Katharine Docks. One contained 638 gallons of sherry, the other 600 gallons of port.

At the quarterly court of the Scottish Corporation, held on Wednesday, at the hall in Crane-court—Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., presiding—it was announced that the Marquis of Hartington would occupy the chair on the occasion of the 212th anniversary festival, which will take place on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30.

The thirty-seven district committees of the Charity Organisation Society have dealt with 1799 cases (exclusive of 714 vagrants and homeless persons) for the five weeks ending Sept. 30. Of these 656 were dismissed, 590 were recommended to legal and charitable agencies, and 535 were assisted by grants, loans, employment, and in other ways.

Founded in the year 1828, by a benevolent member of the trade who, through reverses of fortune, became himself a recipient of the bounty, the Butchers' Charitable Institution, at Walham-green, is a society so well managed that its working expenses are not more than one shilling in every guinea subscribed to its funds. This fact was, on Tuesday, adduced at the forty-eighth anniversary dinner of the institution, in the Freemasons' Hall, and was made the basis of an eloquent appeal to the company of 200 supporters by the chairman of the day, Mr. Henry Matthews, whose arguments were enforced by the subsequent address of the president, Mr. Venables. A list of donations, which was headed by Mr. Matthews, the chairman, with the contribution of 400 guineas, was read after dinner, the total exceeding £1600.

Professor Huxley made his reappearance on Thursday morning at the Royal School of Science, South Kensington, after his long tour in America. After a few introductory remarks explanatory of his subject, the learned Professor plunged at once into his lecture on biology. Starting from the optical analysis of yeast particles, which he showed were small granular bodies, about one three-thousandth part of an inch in diameter, the Professor explained that these were formed of true protoplasmic matters, and evinced the theory of life by increasing from aggregation of particles from within, in contradistinction to inorganic bodies like crystals, which increased from without; and thus they were true protoplasms, and showed the principle of combustion, without which life cannot be carried on. The Professor's course will comprise altogether eighty lectures.

The committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, announce the following arrangements for the ensuing season, the forty-fifth since its establishment. The season will begin on Friday, Nov. 24, with a performance of Handel's "Israel in Egypt," to be succeeded in due course by the following oratorios:—Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Handel's "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Handel's "Solomon;" selections from the lesser known works of Handel and other composers, Haydn's "Seasons," Handel's "Messiah," Costa's "Eli," Spohr's "Last Judgment," and Mendelssohn's "Athalia." The band and chorus will be on the same complete scale as in former years, and every effort will be made to improve that tone of quality and excellence in every detail for which the concerts given by the society have been so long renowned. The committee also announce that the Sixth Triennial Handel Festival will be held at the Crystal Palace in the summer of 1877, and that all subscribers to the society's concerts will be entitled to a transferable ticket of admission to the palace for each of the three days of the festival, as well as for the grand full rehearsal on the Friday previous.

New life-boats have recently been forwarded to Eymouth, N.B., and Portrush, Ireland.

The Established Presbytery of Edinburgh on Thursday finally disposed of the case of Dr. Wallace, who remitted his charge and his orders as a clergyman of the Church of Scotland on his accepting the editorship of the *Scotsman*. A committee of Presbytery had had an interview with Dr. Wallace, who announced his previous decision to be final, and the Presbytery accepted the resignation of the charge, and declared that, by his own act, Mr. Wallace had ceased to be a minister of the Church of Scotland.

Mount Ararat has been successfully ascended by Mr. Bryce, of Lincoln's Inn. This is believed to be either the third or fourth ascent, the first having been made by Parrot in 1834, and the second by Abich in 1850. The mountain is 17,212 ft. in height, and the last 4000 ft. had to be climbed alone, the Cossack escort refusing to go further. The Armenians of the neighbourhood believe the mountain to be inaccessible, and insist that Noah's ark still remains upon the summit.

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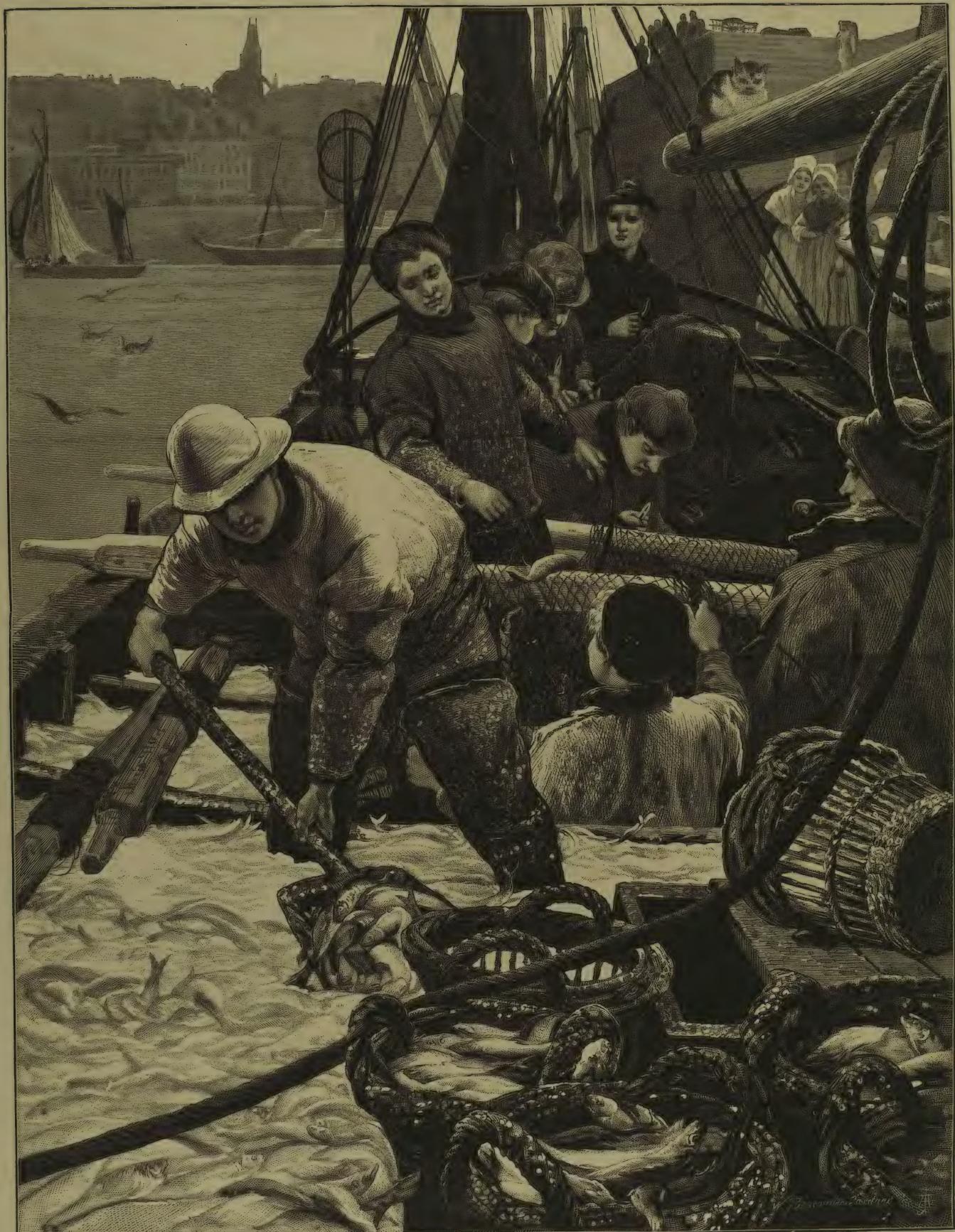
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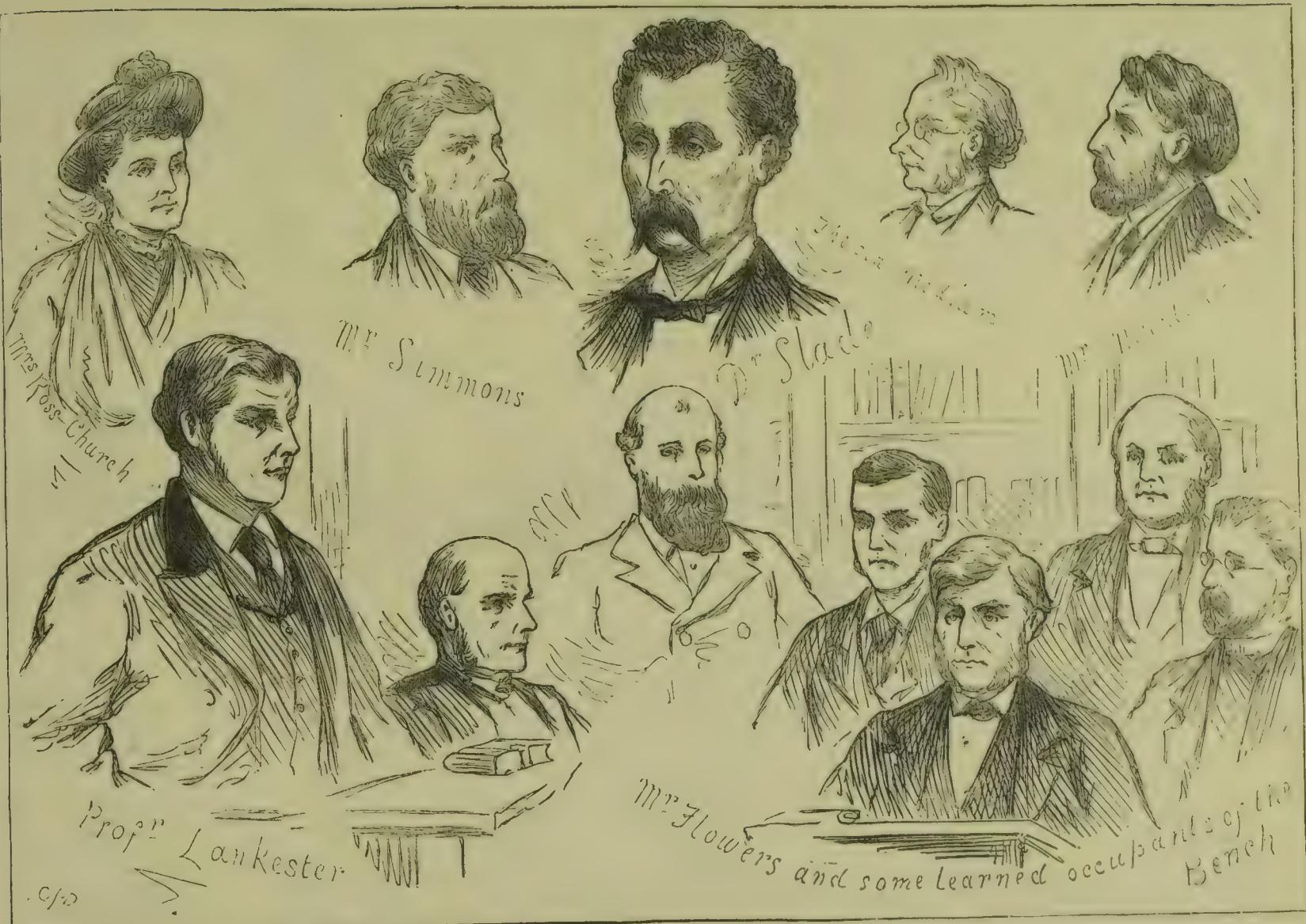
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A criminal prosecution has been set on foot against "Dr." Henry Slade, an American professor of mystic communications with the spirits of the dead, who has of late been practising his "art or mystery" at 8, Upper Bedford-place. He was charged at Bow-street police office, on Monday, before Mr. Flowers, the sitting magistrate, with obtaining money by false pretences, as he invited persons to consult him, on payment of a sovereign fee, and pretended to assist them in corresponding with the souls of their deceased friends. Mr. Edwin Ray Lankester, Professor of Physiology, Dr. W. H. Donkin, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, and other well-known scientific men, appear personally as engaged in this prosecution. Mrs. Ross Church, a lady of some literary repute, is one of the witnesses. The legal gentlemen employed are Mr. George Lewis, solicitor for the prosecution; and Mr. Munton, on behalf of the defendant Slade and his assistant or confederate Simmons. Our Illustrations, from sketches made in the police court on Monday, consist of the portraits of some of these personages. The proceedings were confined on that day to the partial examination of Mr. E. Ray Lankester, concerning the silly trick of writing on a slate under a table. The cross-examination by Mr. Munton is deferred to next Tuesday, the case being adjourned to that day. It would be premature to anticipate what may be said in defence of this American "Medium."

THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY.

This wondrous cave is in Edmonson County, State of Kentucky, on the railroad between Louisville and Nashville, a hundred miles south of the first-named city. "Cave City" is the station, and there is a further drive of nine miles to the cave itself. An hotel for visitors is kept at the entrance. There are a number of caves in this locality, known as the Indian Cave, White's Cave, Diamond Cave, and Proctor's Cave, but they are as nothing in comparison to the Great "Mammoth Cave," which extends many miles underground. It is a rocky labyrinth, the ramifications of which are so multitudinous that no one can exactly tell their extent, or can even say if the whole of it has yet been explored. Visitors are told of the "Short Route" and the "Long Route," which includes the principal attractions. The first is said to be about six or seven miles; the other is something like twenty miles. But those who have tried to visit all the various routes speak of having gone over more than a hundred and fifty miles of ground. The entrance to the Mammoth Cave was discovered in the first years of the present century, by a man named Hutchins, who tracked a bear into it. Mr. Frank Gorin, a former proprietor of the cave, puts the date of this event in the year 1809; but many years passed after that before the full extent of the cave was discovered. The stratum of rock is limestone, and the original formation of the cave resulted from the action of water. Several pieces of water are still to be found in the cave. There is "Echo River," the "Dead Sea," "Lake Lethe," and the "River Styx." This last is 150 yards long, from 15 to 40 yards in width, and in depth varies from 30 ft. to 40 ft. To the south of the cave runs the Green River; and, when its waters are increased from rains, all the waters in the cave rise simultaneously, and continue at a high level till the Green River again falls, thus showing that a connection still exists. The action of water is so manifest all through the cave that it is supposed a tributary of the Green River must have had its course there.

The entrance to the cave is not very striking. It looks as if it were only a hole into which rubbish had been tumbled down. The visitor has to wander over the many miles of this troglodyte world, and to inspect its variety of wonders, in order to comprehend its full interest and importance. On first entering, you find yourself walking along a subterranean avenue as wide as the Strand or Fleet-street. If you examine the ground at your feet a well-marked rut, made by wheels, is distinctly visible. The explanation of this is that saltpetre used to be made in the cave, and bullock-carts were wont to pass out and in with the materials. After the peace with England, in 1814, it was no longer possible to make saltpetre in the cave, on account of the East Indian article coming into the market at cheaper rates. The vats, pipes, and other remains of the saltpetre works, are still visible, not having been exposed to the weather.

These old saltpetre workings are all within about half a mile of the entrance. At this place the cave opens out to a wide circular space, which is known as the "Rotunda," and near this is a spot called the "Methodist Chapel," where a negro congregation used in days gone by to meet. A projecting rock served as a pulpit, and some of the logs forming the seats still remain. A black congregation in a chapel deep underground, and lighted, no doubt, but scantily, with flickering lamps, must have had a weird look about it. After this come the "Gothic Gallery," the "Kentucky River Cliffs," the "Giant's Coffin," the "Star Chamber," and other recesses. Just behind the Giant's Coffin is a narrow passage where the great thoroughfare is left. The next important points which are visited are the "Bottomless Pit" and "Gorin's Dome;" further on still is "Fat-Man's Misery," so named from a narrow passage which is trying to those who are fully developed in corporeal breadth. "Tall-Man's Misery" is where the rocky roof is so close to the ground, that visitors have to crawl in a bent position on all fours to get through, while the short and stout individuals have, in their turn, the advantage at this place. "The Gothic Chapel," "The Mammoth Dome," "Dead Sea," "River Styx," and a number of other places with characteristic and expressive names, are included in what is called the Short Route.

On the other side of the river Styx the Long Route may be said to begin, and it extends to more than double the distance of the short one. The different points of interest in it are known by names which in some instances refer to individuals, and in others are expressive of features of the place or of what it suggests. We find here "Ole Bull's Concert-Room" and "Silliman's-avenue;" "The Pass of El Ghor" is noted as one of the most picturesque points in the Cave; "The Black Hole of Calcutta" is also suggestive. "The Maelstrom" is a pit of profound depth, which only one or two bold spirits have had the courage to explore. To do so, one has to dangle at the end of a rope while descending, a large portion of the way among falling waters, to a depth of nearly 200 ft. below.

The stalactites of this cave form one of its many features of interest. Many parts of the cave are covered with growths of that kind, as if they were flowers in stone. The "Gothic Chapel" owes one of its attractions to this; but there are other places, such as the "Grape Clusters," "Martha's Vineyard," and the "Holy Sepulchre." The stalactites at this last-mentioned place assume the appearance of a charnel-house. The name was given by a Roman Catholic priest, who was so struck by it that the name came from his lips as he first gazed on the spot, and has been retained as expressive of its character.

One noted peculiarity of the cave is the eyeless fish in its waters; there are also crawfish, lizards, frogs, rats, bats, and various insects, in an eyeless condition. As these forms of animal life have existed for ages in the cave, its perpetual

darkness rendered eyes unnecessary; hence all the animals bred here exist with their organ of vision non-developed. Anatomists have dissected these animals, our own Professor Owen having done so also, and find that they have only a rudimentary condition of the organs of sight. One writer affirms that the animals are not only blind, but deaf also; but this is not so clearly established.

No one is allowed to enter the Mammoth Cave except under the charge of a guide. This is highly necessary, as a stranger would soon lose himself, and might wander for days in its labyrinths, and would most probably die of starvation before he could get out. The cave is now private property, belonging to a family who derive an income from the charge on visitors. Mr. E. G. Wilcox is the superintendent of the guides at the cave, and has a number of men who take charge of visitors. William Garvin, a negro, was our Artist's guide, and deserves praise for his care and attention. Many accounts of the place refer to a guide of the name of Stephens. He died some years ago, but had established a great reputation. Although an uneducated man, he had picked up much knowledge of geology, minerals, natural history, and every science which had any relation to the wonders of the cave. He seems to have had an agreeable fund of wit and humour, which made him an entertaining companion. Dresses adapted for visiting the cave are supplied at the hotel. Each visitor is provided with a lamp, and the guide has an ample supply of matches. The guide generally goes first, and keeps calling out, "Take care on the left!" "Danger on the right!" "Look out for your heads!" and so on. They tell you the name of each place as you pass along, and they bring paper to burn, and throw it blazing down such places as the Bottomless Pit or the Maelstrom. At the "Star Chamber" they conceal all the lights, and when it is as dark as midnight they move a light to produce the effect of sunrise. The sparkling points on the roof appear like stars as the light strikes upon them.

The Kentucky River Cliffs are in the main thoroughfare, within a mile of the entrance. The rocks here have the appearance of cliffs above a river, and there are many evidences of running water, the marks of its action on the rocky sides of the cave being still quite distinct. Great masses of rock which have fallen are lying about on the ground here.

There are even houses in the cave, built for the habitation of consumptive patients. People whose lungs are diseased, or merely oppressed with a cold, find a sensation of relief after having been in the cave. This led to some patients taking up their abode underground; they built houses, which are still to be seen, and they lived here for months—some remained an entire twelvemonth. While they dwelt in the cave a sense of relief was experienced, but a real cure never took place; and on returning to the light of the upper world they were even less able to bear the usual conditions of the atmosphere. Its failure as a sanatorium is evident from the fact that it is not now used for that purpose. It must have been a strange life so far underground, with no light of the sun, and no natural day and night to indicate the hours of rest.

The "Mammoth Dome" is shown in our page Engraving. The word "dome" is applied to more than one place in the cave; it seems to have been suggested by the rocky roof rising higher than usual. Such is "Gorin's Dome," but the "Mammoth Dome" is the grandest of all these formations. It is 250 ft. in height. The visitors enter it on a ledge or gallery about 40 ft. from its base, where a ladder is placed to descend. The full grandeur of the scene can only be enjoyed by burning a blue light, or by some strong illuminating power of that kind. A local description of it declares that, when seen under such an aspect, "the awful sublimity of this dome exceeds anything ever pictured to a mind frenzied by opium or hashish." The other Illustration is that of the "Gothic Gallery," which has been mentioned.

The Portsmouth Joint Waterside Extension Railway, which is one mile and six chains in length, and connects the Landport station with the harbour, was opened for traffic on Monday.

Lord Muncaster is appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cumberland, and Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, Bart., Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Westmorland, in the room of the late Earl of Lonsdale.

According to the revenue tables, published last Saturday, the total receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30 amounted to £16,734,607, showing an increase of £352,390, compared with the corresponding period twelve months ago. The net increase on the half year was 433,140, and on the year, £1,618,196.

Mr. Phillpotts, barrister, having been appointed by Lord Chief Baron Kelly to hold an inquiry consequent upon an application from the Corporation of Wrexham to divide the town into wards for electoral and other purposes, concluded his sittings on Saturday, and decided in favour of the proposal, also adopting the boundaries to the several wards as fixed by the local authorities.

Mr. Cross was, on Monday, presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow, in recognition of the energy, ability, and success with which, as Home Secretary, he has dealt with important and delicate questions affecting the rights, duties, and obligations of labour, the sanitary condition of towns, and the reorganisation of various departments of public administration, so as to secure a greater economy and increased efficiency. In the evening two deputations waited on the Home Secretary with addresses at the residence of the Lord Provost. They consisted of the Glasgow Conservative Association and the Glasgow Young Men's Conservative Association.

A divisional field-day of the forces at Chatham took place, last Saturday morning, on the great lines, under the command of Major-General Erskine. The new infantry manoeuvres were carried out by the troops, who went through an extended course of movements.—The Duke of Cambridge witnessed, on Monday, in the neighbourhood of Sandhurst, some experiments in a new form of infantry tactics adapted to outpost operations. In the presence of many distinguished strategists some interesting manoeuvres were gone through, with the object of testing the advantages of the suggested system.—Some operations took place between the forces of Dover and Shorncliffe, on Thursday, in presence of his Royal Highness.

It appears from a return of owners of land in Ireland that in Leinster there are 5350 proprietors, occupying 4,770,895 statute acres, the valuation of which is £3,154,567, the number of agricultural holdings being 132,671, and the rural population 873,098. In Munster, with a rural population of 1,105,415, there are 5691 proprietors, 5,823,151 acres, 126,151 agricultural holdings, and a valuation of £2,661,195. In Ulster the rural population is returned at 1,504,084, the proprietors at 5767, the area at 5,264,707 acres, the agricultural holdings at 221,946, and the valuation at £3,066,918. In Connaught the figures are—rural population, 803,422; proprietors, 2480; area, 4,188,819; agricultural holdings, 128,096; and valuation, £1,300,001. The total figures for Ireland are—proprietors, 19,288;—statute acres, 20,047,572; valuation, £10,182,681; number of agricultural holdings, 608,864; and rural population, 4,286,019.

FINE ARTS.

JAPANESE ART.

The International Exhibition mania, after having left Europe for awhile, seems to have seized the distant Japanese. In June last an International Exhibition (being the fifth since 1872) was opened in Kioto. Four of these have been held in the Imperial palace, since the Mikado went to Jeddah, the palace buildings and gardens themselves forming interesting parts of the show. The effect of these exhibitions threatens, however, to be disastrous to native art. Everywhere there is a tendency to imitate European forms and patterns, for the Japanese has a wonderful faculty for imitating anything. It is extraordinary that it should be so, seeing that there is no art in the world so individualised, so perfect in its conventional idealisation and technical expression, as that of Japan. One would suppose that, with an art carried so far, and admitting, as it were, no change in essentials, however various its applications, a Japanese would be insensible to all impressions outside the rigid routine of his education. Yet the fact is precisely the reverse. At Kioto, where this exhibition is held, there is a kind of ware named after the city, which is a charming and characteristic product, similar to the more valuable Satsuma. It is of a rich, light cream colour, bearing tasteful designs of flowers, birds, landscape, &c. Nothing could have been more purely Japanese than this ware till lately. Now, however, nearly all the articles exhibited were from foreign models—tea and coffee services, plates, vases, card-baskets, &c. The process of degradation—for such it really is—will, of course, continue. After copying the form, the patterns, the colours, the decoration generally will be assimilated to the European models. And no doubt the imitations will be carried to great perfection, and end, perhaps, by being scarcely distinguishable. The Dutch in their Eastern colonies seem to have systematically commissioned Oriental objects to be made according to European patterns; the results were, however, merely odd and curious; but that was in the early days of such imitation. A similar process of assimilation has been going on in India; and, as a necessary consequence, several of the Indian manufacturers are losing all which distinguished them. The schools of art which have been established in India have to answer for this in some cases. What has a British school of art to do in India? We should go to learn, not to teach. To assert our supremacy we may introduce our classical and Mediaeval architecture; but let the Hindoo for himself develop the style to which he is heir: it is too good a style to require to be improved off the face of the earth. The process of assimilation is rapidly becoming most mystifying. While European patterns are sent from the far East, we ourselves are endeavouring to copy Japanese, Chinese, and Indian motives of design with the utmost possible exactitude. In process of time, who shall know what is really the production of one people or another? This, however, is not the point to which we wish to arrive. The danger is that anything like a living style will ultimately cease to exist.

The arrangements of this Japanese Exhibition, as described by a contemporary, preserve much originality. Once within the exhibition building, you are guided on through interminable galleries by a light bamboo rail, which permits no deviation to right or left. On both sides the spectator sees, in infinite variety and profusion, silks, bronzes, lacquer, cotton, cloth, scrolls, embroideries, chemicals, pictures, walking-sticks, toys, ancient manuscripts, bows and arrows, Kioto ware, musical instruments, hand looms in full work, articles of Japanese wearing apparel, suits of armour, and countless other articles. Here, too, were the crown and throne of the Mikado. In a courtyard outside was the state-carriage of his Imperial Majesty. This is described as an immense two-wheeled vehicle, of nearly the shape and size of an old English show caravan, but of black lacquer, emblazoned with brass in the highest style of Japanese art, and extremely handsome, therefore, despite its heavy proportions. On state occasions it was drawn by a bull. There are some beautiful things among the Mikado's possessions—notably, a silver bird-cage with silver occupants, the whole elaborately ornamented in exquisite taste; here were also the finest specimens of embroideries, both ancient and modern, resembling somewhat our own old tapestries; and here were some beautiful scrolls, screens, and lacquer ware. Numerous suits and varieties of armour and weapons are exhibited with the name of the Emperor, to whose name they refer, and old manuscripts dating back sometimes to days before the Norman Conquest. From what we have seen of Japanese workmanship in collections at home we can form some idea of the rich treat such a large collection as this would afford. But what a contrast must be presented by the foreign contributions exhibited side by side, consisting, as they are said to do, mainly of sized shirtings, bottled beer, hats, boots and shoes, and piece goods.

A surprise is prepared for the visitors in the centre of the exhibition, where he is ushered into a charming garden. From all accounts the Japanese are very ingenious landscape gardeners; they construct miniature hills, rivulets, rockeries, and bridges with marvellous skill; and "here in the pleasure-grounds of the Mikado, where space was ample and a natural watercourse available, their taste has had full play." As we see in Japanese drawings, the stream forms a principal element in the design. "Now it is contracted into a narrow rivulet, now expanded into a lake. It is crossed at intervals by rustic bridges, leaves the base of summer-houses, and meanders past alcoves in the most artistically wilful way throughout the length of the grounds. There are many handsome trees, but (strange to say) little care is shown for flowers; evergreens and dwarf shrubs prevail, and are arranged with skill and taste." The genial writer visits a manufactory of Kioto ware, and is shown every stage of manufacture, from the original clay to the final polish of the completed vase. What a change from the former exclusiveness of the Japanese. Every separate process—and there are very many between lignifying the clay and putting a final touch of colour to the design—is done by a different individual. There were, of course, two processes of baking, one after the clay had been given shape, the other after it had been glazed and painted. Men only were employed in the manufacture, but women also were engaged in decorating and polishing. The native instinct of cleanliness prevails here as elsewhere: every workman's shoes are left at the door, and everyone is seated cross-legged in stocking feet on a matted floor.

An exhibition of portraits by Sir Henry Raeburn was opened at the galleries of the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, on Monday last. The collection has been gathered from various parts of Scotland, and contains 325 works, including portraits of nearly all the most eminent Scotchmen of the period during which Raeburn practised his art—i.e., from about 1787 till his death, in 1823. Many of these works have been engraved, and are well known. Especially noteworthy are the likenesses of Sir Walter Scott, the Earl of Rosebery, Sir John Sinclair, the chief of the clan Macnab, the Judges of the Court of Session, Edinburgh (among whom are Lord Eldin and Lord Braxfield), Admiral Lord Duncan, and Baron Hume. Raeburn was pre-eminently a painter of men, but a portrait of his wife is said to be one of the most

admirable works of the exhibition. The family of the painter contribute upwards of fifty of the works shown. The remainder have been lent by public institutions in Edinburgh and other towns in Scotland, and by private families. It is needless to eulogise the art of Raeburn. He is one of the most masculine and vigorous painters of character of any school, and this collection of his works (which we may safely affirm is worth a journey to Edinburgh to visit) must illustrate the continuance of the art-traditions of our early portrait-painters, when those traditions became much weakened and falsified with us under Lawrence. A goodly measure of Raeburn's truth and power is shared by the present President of the Scottish Academy, Sir Daniel Macnee, and other Scotch portraitists; but the genre-painters who live or hail from north of the Tweed have struck into a manner widely different in its slightness and thinness. The Raeburn exhibition should be a corrective to this tendency, for the deceased master combined soundness with brilliancy of execution in a remarkable degree. Raeburn's handling is peculiar for a largeness and "squareness" of marking that is at once strikingly suggestive and descriptive, and is said to have been derived from careful study of the magic brushwork of Velasquez, which it certainly resembles. This technical quality, combined with their other excellences, will always give Raeburn's works the rank, value, and interest of those of a leading master. His portraits should be far better known in England; and we would suggest the transference of the Edinburgh exhibition at its close, six weeks hence, to London.

The inauguration, at Louvain, of the statue erected in honour of Baron van de Weyer, formerly the Belgian Minister in London, took place on Sunday last. The King and Queen and the Ministers assisted at the ceremony. Madame van de Weyer was present. A medal by Edward Geerts was struck to commemorate the occasion.

The report has been spread (as in several preceding years) that there will be no exhibition of works by old masters this winter at the Royal Academy. We are glad, however, as on former occasions, to be able to contradict this rumour. A committee of Academicians have been engaged procuring works on loan for some time past, and a good exhibition may confidently be expected, the art-treasures of this country being practically inexhaustible.

Alterations along the Thames bank continue to cause the removal of the old landmarks. A church with some very ancient associations is now being demolished—that of St. Michael, Queenhithe. The original edifice dated as far back as 1181, and bore the designation of St. Michael de Cornhithe. The Saxon word "hythe" (still retained for many places about our rivers and coasts) signifies a small haven or harbour, and here barges or ships, laden with corn from the grain-producing counties down the river or beyond, put in to discharge their cargoes, hence the title "Cornhithe." The harbour belonged to King Stephen, who granted it to one William de Ypres, who in turn, as a token of pious zeal, presented it to the Convent of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate. In the reign of Henry III. the harbour again became Crown property, and the customs collected were ostensibly appropriated as perquisites of the Queens of England. In consequence of this appropriation the legal title of *Ripa Regiae* was given to the haven, which, translated, furnished the name "Queenhithe," borne ever since by the locality. Whether all the customs dues found their way into the pockets of the Queen as pin-money during the times of the King's impecuniosity it is hard to say; but if so his Majesty was a generous spouse, for he compelled all the vessels of the Cinque Ports to bring their corn hither. In 1409 Sir Richard Marlow, Mayor of London, founded a perpetual chantry in connection with St. Michael's. A monument to Queen Elizabeth was erected in this church, upon one side of which was inscribed the following epitaph:—

Here lies her Type, who was of late
The Prop of Belgia, Stay of France,
Spain's Foil, Faith's Shield, and Queen of Chance,
In brief, of Women nere was seen
So great a Prince, so good a Queen.

In the great fire of 1666 St. Michael's was consumed, but its white marble font escaped with little injury. When rebuilt it was annexed to the parish of Holy Trinity, which was in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. St. Michael's has, however, always been the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. In 1642, during the Rebellion, John Hill, the Rector, was ejected by sequestration from his living in consequence of his loyalty. The old marble font, the oak pulpit, and the stained-glass windows are preserved, and the monuments have been removed to St. Paul's. The pulpit has been removed to the Church of St. James, Garlick Hythe, and the windows are to be placed in a new church now in course of erection in St. Pancras.

Another City church is being pulled down—that of All Hallows, Bread-street. It was built by Wren on the site of one destroyed during the Great Fire. An incident relating to the old church is recorded by Strype:—"In the twenty-second of Henry VIII., Aug. 17, two priests of this church fell at variance, so that the one drew blood of the other, wherefore the same church was suspended, and no service said or sung therein for the space of one month after; the priests were committed to prison, and, Oct. 15, being enjoined penance, they went at the head of a general procession, bare-footed and bare-legged, before the children with beads and books in their hands from Paul's, through Cheap, Cornhill, &c." Milton, whose father was a scrivener in Bread-street, where the poet was born, on Dec. 9, 1608, was baptised in the Church of All Hallows.

The work of restoring the choir and transepts of Salisbury Cathedral having been brought nearly to a conclusion, it is determined that they shall be reopened Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day) next. It is then intended to restore the nave; the estimated cost is £6000, one half of which the Dean has promised to contribute. The renovation of this cathedral leaves few of the great sanctuaries of our land uncarved for. Too much has doubtless been done to many from the point of view of art and sentiment; but it is gratifying at least to feel that none of them can now fall into ruin; while some, like St. David's, have actually been rescued from that condition. The restoration of the beautiful structure at Salisbury could go less wrong and do less harm than in many cases, for it marks a well-known and advanced epoch in English architecture. The cathedral was begun A.D. 1220, shortly after Henry III. came to the throne. Its founder was Bishop Poore, to whom a cenotaph of Purbeck marble is erected in the northern transept. After his decease, in 1237, his successor, Robert Bingham, advanced the work with much energy during eighteen years, and incurred a debt of 1700 marks, although the fines due to the Chapter were by Royal grant applied towards the expenses. William of York, a favourite of the King, was next translated to the see, and for nine years he also zealously promoted the good work. It was, however, reserved for his successor, Bishop Giles, of Bridport, to complete the memorable fabric. The solemn dedication to the Virgin Mary was made by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1258. The cathedral occupied thirty years in building, exclusive of the tower, the spire, the chapter-house, &c., while the cost may be estimated at £27,000 of our currency. Many

fine old works of art which the cathedral formerly contained are stated to have been demolished by Cromwell's soldiers; it is even asserted that they used it as a stable. The most remarkable feature of the edifice is the spire—matchless in this country—which reaches an altitude of over four hundred feet—i.e., seventy feet higher than the summit of St. Paul's. This slender and beautiful ornament declines from the perpendicular to the extent of about twenty-three inches. The cause of this is probably an original settlement, or is, perhaps, due to the injuries the spire has received at various times from lightning. It was repaired in 1668 by Sir Christopher Wren. In 1741 the spire was nearly destroyed by lightning, the timber-work having been ignited by the electric fluid.

Sir John Steel, sculptor of the Edinburgh statue of the Prince Consort, has received her Majesty's command to execute a bust in marble of the Prince.

A new lecture-room and a school of art have been opened at Leicester. A loan exhibition of modern paintings was organised to do honour to the opening ceremony. Included were works by Wilkie, David Cox, Nichol, Cooper, Sir John Gilbert, and other well-known artists.

On Monday last Mr. Gladstone, on passing through Berwick, eulogised the local museum as of native, not factitious, growth. In the course of further remarks he made some comparisons between that museum and the great galleries now in course of erection at Barnard Castle—comparisons which, we must beg to say, might seem to have arisen from misapprehensions, and to be ungracious to the munificent intended donors of the latter to the public. Mr. Gladstone's reported words were that "I went, the other day, to see an enormous building which is now being erected for the people of Barnard Castle, which is to be called a museum and picture and statue gallery." Let us pause, at once, to say, as we may with confidence, that the owners never had any idea of providing their museum and galleries merely for the people of the town of Barnard Castle, but that the gift will be to the nation, and of adequate importance. Mr. Gladstone, after intimating that the enormous building is an institution of factitious growth, which he cannot regard with half the interest that he feels in the Berwick Museum, goes on to say:—"I should think the outlay on the erection, judging from the fineness of the material as well as the scale, would be about £40,000. This is an enormous sum, and the building is at a considerable distance out of the town; and, as the town is very small, I do not know where the pictures and statues are to come from that are to fill it." To this it may, we believe, be answered that the principal portions of the collections of pictures, statues, and objects of art are on the spot, awaiting the completion of the palatial buildings. The little town of Barnard Castle could neither furnish a museum, nor does it require an important institution of that kind with a "future" before it. All credit is due to Berwick for providing for itself a museum according to its own conditions to meet its own requirements, a museum conducive to mutual improvement and for the benefit of the community in which it is placed. But we conceive there is no sort of parallel with Barnard Castle. Here are a lady and gentleman possessed of wealth, living on an estate noted for picturesqueness, which has been celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in "Rokeby." They have a love of art and taste, and they amass large collections of pictures, statues, and, more particularly, *objets d'art*. The collections become, in time, of importance sufficient to be deemed of more than private interest. They also require larger and suitable accommodation. Accordingly, new galleries of an extremely handsome character are being built, wherein choicest sculpture, in particular, will be displayed, associated with worthiest architecture, in a manner that is very seldom seen in this country or in modern times. During all the time the collections have been in formation, or perhaps only when the new galleries have been acquired, the owners of this slowly-amassed art-wealth have formed and expressed the intention of presenting the whole to the public virtually, if not actually, during their lifetime, as we understand. Well, surely such a museum and galleries will draw visitors from all parts to a locality already famous for its scenery; and surely, neither the generosity in giving nor the gift itself is open to question, unfavourable comparison, or cavil. If we were to refuse to have anything "done for us" in the way of art, we should have to half empty nearly all our museums, if not the particular model at Berwick. We cannot, however, suppose that Mr. Gladstone intended anything invidious in his remarks; at the same time, some rectification seems needed, or they might appear to have a depreciatory bearing both on one of the noblest gifts the public will have ever received and on the givers themselves.

The cast of Dante's face has been presented to the Musée de Cluny, at Paris. This, we believe, is the original plaster-mould, taken after death, which was sold at Rome some years back. The interesting relic was warmly contested by auction, and ultimately knocked down to the Chevalier Morgantini, who had it reproduced, and offered a copy to all the principal museums in Europe. The face, of course, corresponds with the profile at Florence, by Giotto, which Mr. Kirkup recovered; it is marked by profoundest melancholy—a martyr-like sorrow, as though the poet felt he had to bear vicariously all the misfortunes of his country.

The Art-Treasures Exhibition at Wrexham is about to close, after attaining a well-deserved success. This result, as well as the credit of having set the Exhibition on foot, is mainly due to Major Cornwallis West, Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire; and the Mayor of Wrexham has formed a committee of gentlemen for the purpose of arranging some mode of testifying to the benefits thereby conferred on the town and district.

We have received from the managers of the Imperial Art-Union a chromolithograph, intended for subscribers of the present year, from a picture by Mr. E. Deanes, representing with considerable humour a scene before the Boar's Head, with Dame Quickly, Nym, and Bardolph.

THE MIKADO'S DINNER-SERVICE

His Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan has got a splendid service of silver-gilt plate, manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, the Queen's goldsmiths. It consists of a fountain as a centrepiece supported on tortoise feet, with the traditional dragon and phoenix, which recur so frequently in Japanese art and fable, as accessories. Within the fountain is an ingenious piece of mechanism, by which it will play, and sprinkle rosewater and other perfumes, for a considerable time. Then follow large and small candelabra, fruit-stands, candlesticks, entré-dishes, sauce-boats, and other smaller pieces necessary to complete such a service. On all of these one or other of the traditional emblems of Japan, the tortoise, dragon, and phoenix have been introduced. The minor ornamentation is generally floral, and is remarkable for the recurrence of the chrysanthemum, so common both on Chinese and Japanese porcelain. Besides these main features the service deserves high praise for the care and finish of every detail. It is amusing to learn that the assistance of the Heralds' College was sought to devise a shield of arms for the

Mikado, that he might be placed on a footing of heraldic equality with his brother Sovereigns in Europe. This was a serious question, which could not be settled without reference to the highest authority in Japan. As the service bears a chrysanthemum as a crest and a dragon and phoenix as supporters, we presume that these heraldic emblems are the deliberate choice of the Mikado, whose armorial bearings will in future thus figure in books of heraldry. But the skilful introduction of these emblems in relief on the service adds very materially to the beauty of these fine examples of modern manufacture in silver. It may afford some notion of the value of this service if we mention that the gilding alone of the several pieces cost more than £2000.

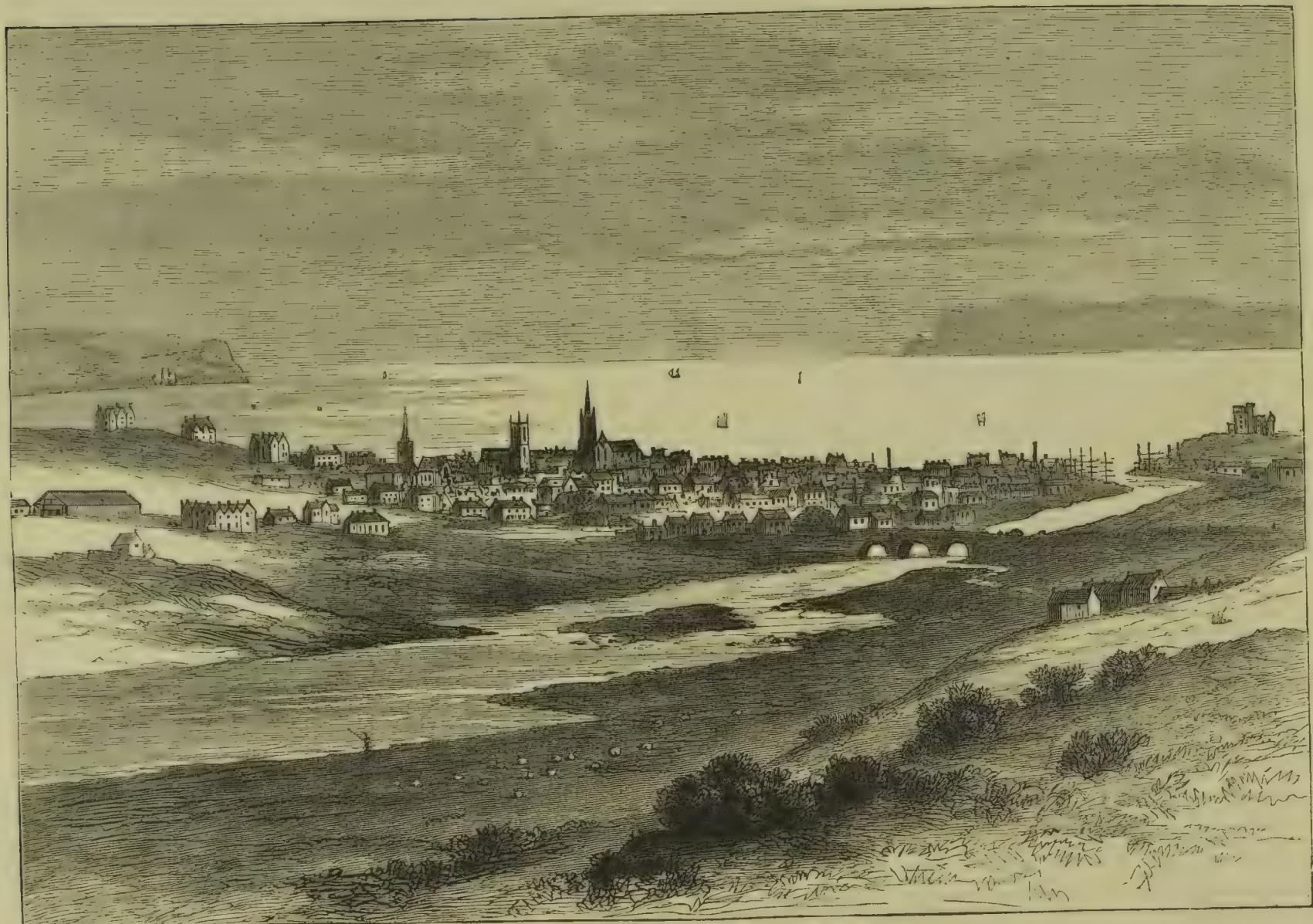
THE ROYAL VISIT TO THURSO.

The north coast of Scotland—namely, the Caithness shore, opposite the Orkney Isles, is seldom reached by the ordinary summer tourist. But the Prince and Princess of Wales, during their stay with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle, have made an excursion to Thurso, the most northern town of the mainland of Great Britain. The distance from Dunrobin is sixty-eight miles. The line was opened in 1874, forming the last section of the railway system which has been mainly constructed at the expense of the Duke of Sutherland. In the first fifteen miles the line skirts the east coast of Sutherland; at Helmsdale it strikes into the interior, and follows a central route until it reaches Thurso, which is situated on the Caithness coast, looking across to the Orkney Islands. The country presents many striking contrasts. At Dunrobin the woods are as thick and luxuriant as in any part of Scotland. But at no great distance north of Dunrobin the sight of a clump of trees is rarely met with. At Brora the line passes the Duke's brickworks and coal-pit; in the Helmsdale valley is the spot where gold was found six or seven years ago. Climbing up to the summit level, the traveller enters on a dreary expanse of moor and moss, dotted with mountain lochs and inclosed between lofty mountains. This is one of the bleakest spots in Scotland, and here, time after time, in the depth of winter, trains have been buried in snow wreaths and miles of the railway covered up. In this desolate region the line crosses the border of Sutherlandshire, and enters Caithness, gradually dropping down into a district bare indeed, but fertile, and almost flat in surface. The population of Thurso is about 4000; it stands at the mouth of a river of that name, one of the earliest and best salmon streams in Scotland. The town is mainly on the left bank of the river. On the right, almost washed by the waves of the sea, stands Thurso Castle, the residence of Sir Tollemache Sinclair, M.P., who had the honour of welcoming the Prince and Princess of Wales as his guests on Monday last. The view from Thurso over the sea extends to that singular rock in the Orkneys called "The Old Man of Hoy."

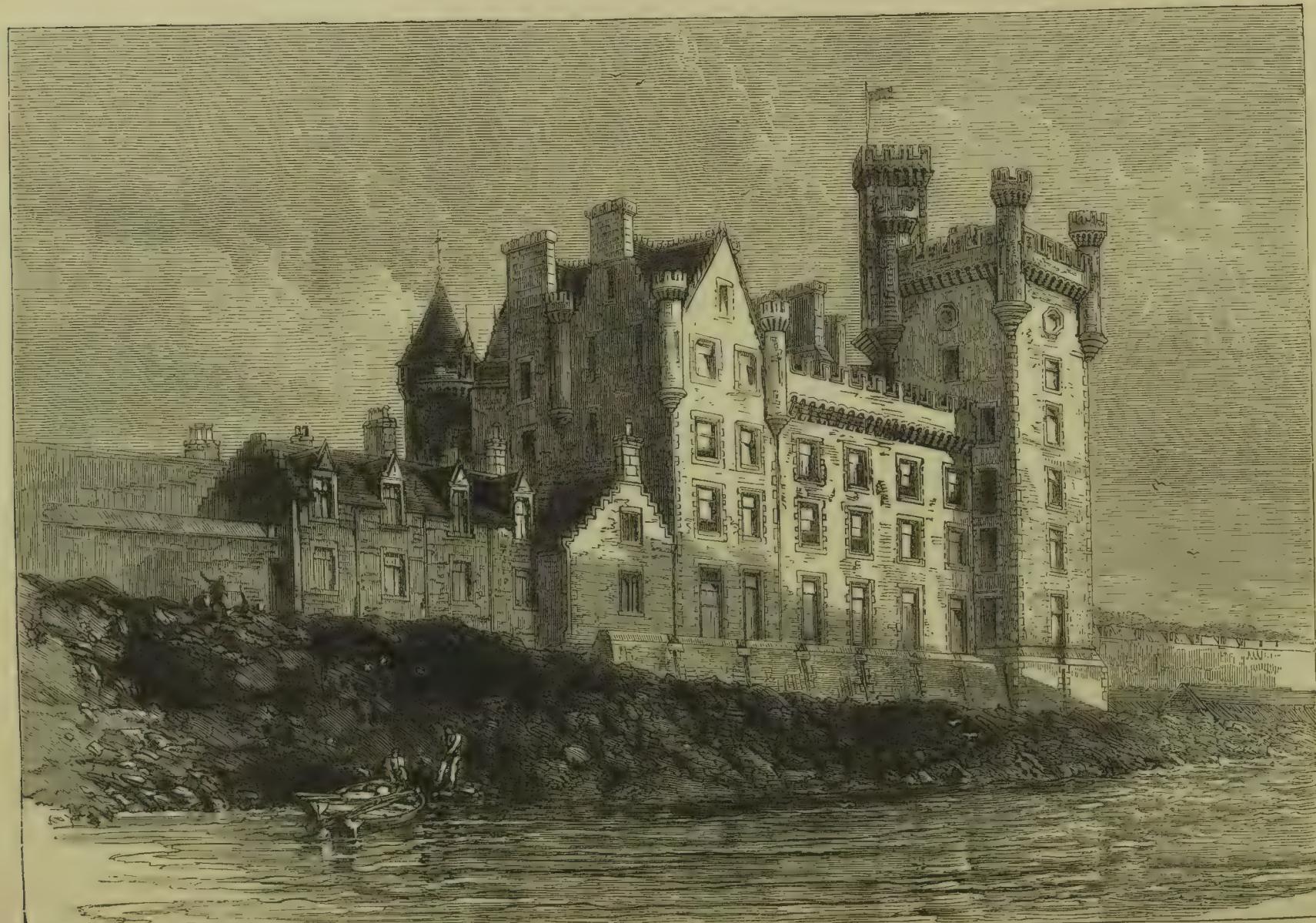
Thurso is the only town in the north of Scotland which has adopted the Free Libraries Act. The library consists of about 2000 volumes, and is largely used by the townsfolk. For the purpose of adding to its funds and assisting a local museum, it was resolved to get up an Exhibition of art and industry. To open this Exhibition was the object of the Prince's visit. An old Free church was placed at the disposal of the committee. By means of some interior alterations, it was made well adapted for the purpose. Paintings formed the chief contents of the Exhibition, contributed by Sir Tollemache Sinclair, the Earl of Caithness, the Duke of Sutherland, and a number of local gentlemen. Many of the paintings were copies, but very good; a few originals were sent from South Kensington. Glass cases were filled with local antiquities, specimens of geological interest, and miscellaneous articles; and the industry of the district was represented by specimens of wrought flagstone, cabinet-work, fancy and wool work. There was a fine collection of birds of prey, game birds, and waterfowl, and two fine models of salmon, both caught in Thurso river, one with the net and the other with the fly, the largest weighing 50 lb. and the other 42 lb. The Exhibition was altogether very interesting, and arranged with great taste.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Thurso, by special train from Dunrobin Castle, about two o'clock on Monday afternoon. The party consisted of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Florence Gower, Prince John of Glücksburg, Lord Aylesford, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Augustus and Lady Paget, Colonel Teesdale, Mr. and Miss Knollys, Captain Glyn, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Cockrel. In charge of the train were Mr. Dougall, manager of the Highland Railway; Mr. Jones, locomotive superintendent; and Mr. Paterson, resident engineer. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sutherland travelled on the engine all the way. At Thurso station the rifle volunteers were drawn up as a guard of honour; and the carriages of Sir Tollemache Sinclair and his party waited at the station door. The Earl of Caithness, in his uniform as Lord Lieutenant, was present to receive the Prince and Princess. The platform of the station was laid with crimson cloth. As the train moved into the station the volunteer band struck up, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and as the Prince descended from the engine he was received with a hearty cheer. Mr. Henderson, of Stemster, Convener of the county, and Mr. Bremner, Chief Magistrate of Thurso, were presented to his Royal Highness by the Earl of Caithness. They read brief addresses of welcome. The Princess took the arm of Lord Caithness, and the Prince gave his arm to the Duchess, the Duke and the rest of the party following. The Prince and Princess took their seats in an open carriage, with the Duchess and Sir Tollemache Sinclair. The Prince wore a kilt of Sutherland tartan, and her Royal Highness wore a grey dress richly trimmed. A procession was formed, led off by the volunteer band, and the Free-masons of Wick and Thurso in full insignia, followed by the magistrates and authorities of the borough. The street decorations had been arranged by Messrs. Tyre and Co., of Manchester, with good effect. Venetian masts in crimson cloth were placed at regular intervals, from which festoons hung, while every house on the route exhibited flags. The front of the Exhibition building was draped, and relieved by heraldic devices and plumes of feathers. The railway station was highly ornamented with heraldic devices, shields, and flags. All round McDonald-square were Venetian masts, joined together by streamers in several colours; while a Gothic arch was placed at the top of Caithness-street. The procession went from the railway station at once to the Exhibition. The Prince made no speech, but formally declared that the Exhibition was open. The Royal party remained a few minutes in the room looking round the Exhibition, and then proceeded to Thurso Castle and had luncheon with Sir Tollemache Sinclair. A public banquet was held at the Townhall—Baillie Tait in the chair—when the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk with acclamation. The Prince started on his return journey to Dunrobin shortly after four o'clock. The town was illuminated in the evening. At various points along the road the Royal party were heartily cheered.

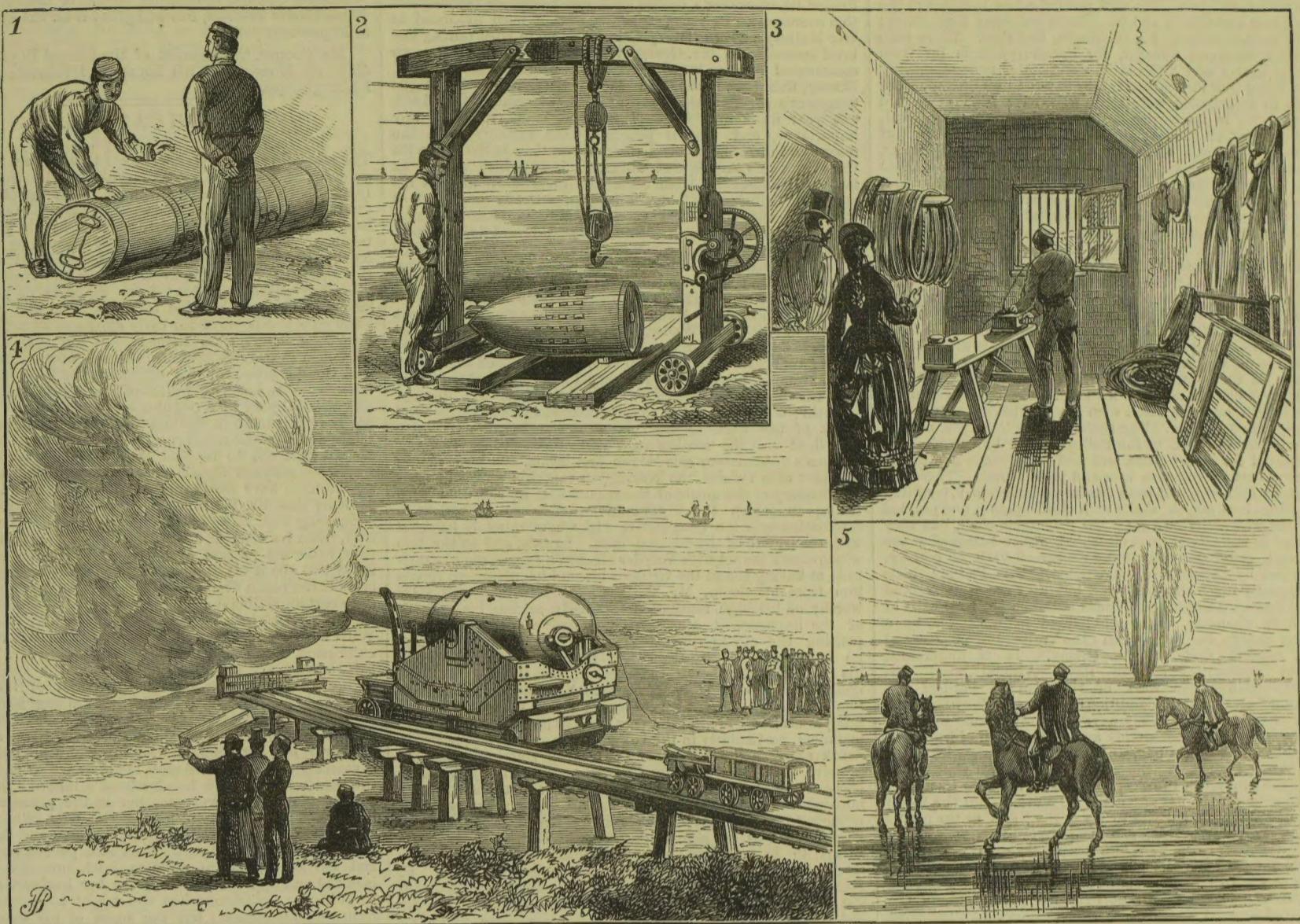
The Prince of Wales was, yesterday (Friday), to visit Wick, the county town of Caithness, on the north-east coast. We present views of the town of Thurso and Thurso Castle.



THE TOWN OF THURSO, NORTH BRITAIN, VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

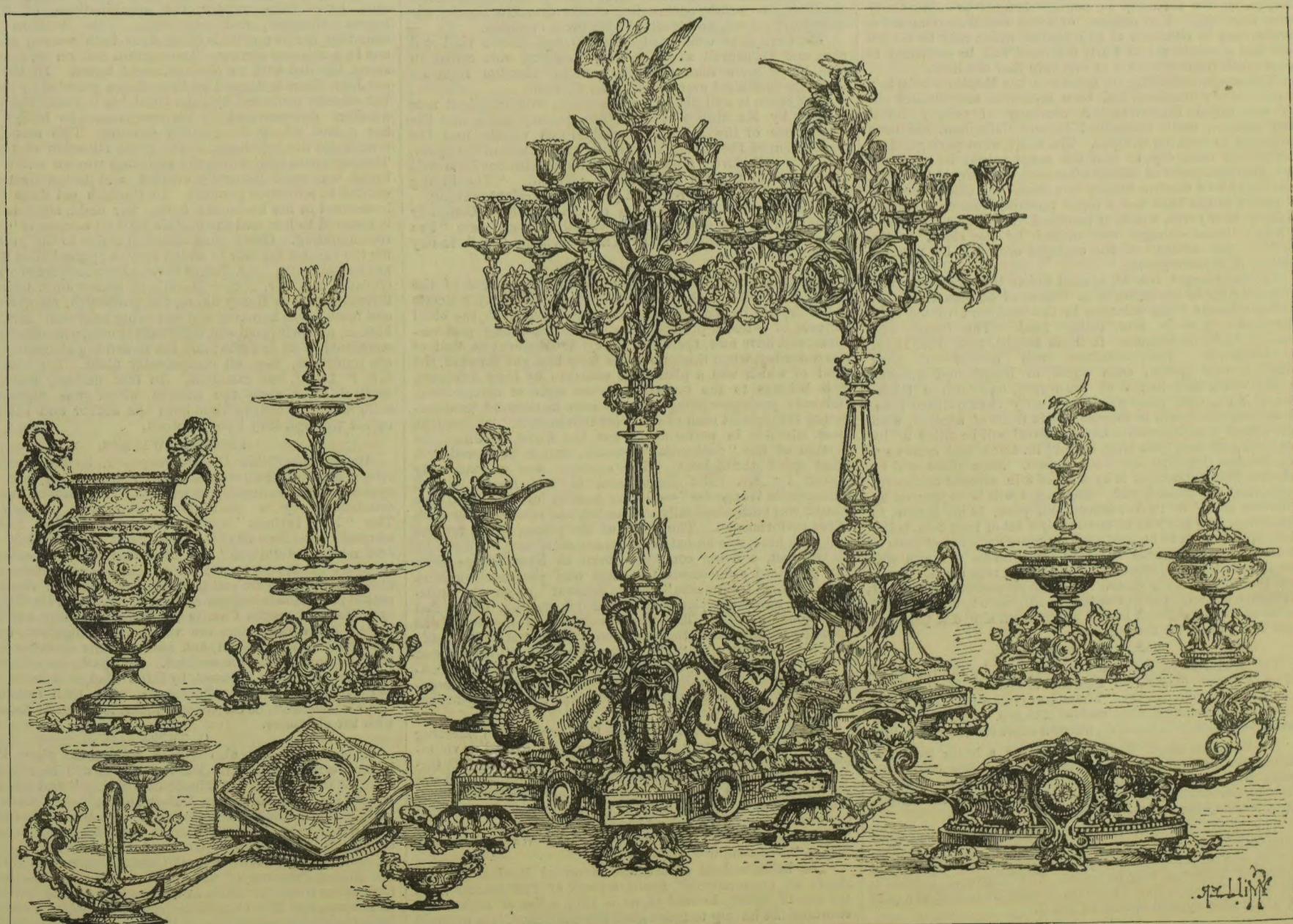


THURSO CASTLE, VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.



1. The Cartridge in its Case. 2. The Shot. 3. The Electric Battery. 4. The Firing of the Gun. 5. Mounted Range-Party watching the Shot.

FIRING TRIALS WITH THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN AT SHOEBURYNES.



SILVER-GILT DINNER SERVICE FOR THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN.

The first series of experiments in firing this huge piece of artillery, at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, to ascertain its range and accuracy and its fitness for different projectiles, have been going on since Wednesday week. Some illustrations of the removal of the gun from Woolwich Arsenal to Shoeburyness were given in our last. We now present a few sketches of the actual firing operations, and the officers watching their effect; also the electric battery, the cartridges, and shot. There were not many strangers present, for Shoeburyness is far from populous places and difficult of access, the nearest railway station being that at Southend, four or five miles distant. The officials in attendance were those who have been associated with the gun in its earlier trials:—Colonel Younghusband, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories and President of the Heavy Gun and Explosive Committees; Colonel Fisher, Commandant at Shoeburyness; Colonel Field and Colonel Fraser, Superintendents of the Carriage and Laboratory Departments at Woolwich; Colonel Inglis, of the Royal Engineer Works Department; Major Alderson, of the Experimental Branch; Major Maitland, Assistant Superintendent, Royal Gun Factories; Mr. R. T. Fraser; and Mr. Baker, chief clerk of the same department; Mr. Butter, Manager of the Royal Carriage Department; and others of the executive.

The cartridges have been manufactured by Colonel Fraser, Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich. Each contains 370 lb. of 1½-in. cube gunpowder, and each is separately packed in a cylinder case, from which it is taken at the cannon's mouth. A covered truck serves to carry each cartridge in turn from the magazine to the gun, and there is a stronger truck for carrying the shot. The trucks are about 6 ft. in length, and are fitted with flange wheels to run on a narrow-gauge tramway. The shells used in these preliminary trials are sharp-pointed, of the Palliser form; but, as they are not required for penetration, and had to be made in a hurry, they were cast of common iron and painted red. There are also fifteen Pallisers, sent from the Royal Laboratory, for firing at the 32-in. iron target; shells with chilled points, and painted black and white. There are a few "common shell," as they are called in the service, cast unchilled, rather flattened at the point, each containing a bursting charge of 60 lb. of powder, to be fired by time-fuse or percussion. The Palliser shells have capacity for a 25 lb. burster, but they are usually fired without fuses. The Shrapnel shells each contain 1000 balls of an inch in diameter, to be discharged in a cluster, by a bursting charge in rear, when the missile has reached within musket-shot of the enemy. It is understood that the authorities at the Royal Arsenal were disposed to confine the work of the gun to Palliser and "common" shell, with the addition of a few rounds of Shrapnel by way of experiment. They were certainly averse to firing case or canister, which is simply an accumulation of iron balls inclosed in a sort of tin box, and dispersing as they leave the gun. It was argued that the action of the loose shot might damage the grooves of the gun, and that an instance was never likely to arise for the use of "case" on service. But the Royal Navy had expressed a desire to try a few; and, as the gun is for the Navy, the Woolwich artillerists have given way. Half a dozen canisters are therefore prepared, each containing upwards of 2000 balls of a pound or so in weight. These will be fired at a short range—perhaps 400 yards—against a wooden target, to show what might be expected of the gun in the presence of numerous assailants at close quarters. The most formidable of all the shells in appearance is the "common," which, owing to its larger capacity for the bursting charge, is 4 in. longer than the others, and stands nearly 4 ft. in height. The diameter of all is, of course, 16 in., the same as the bore of the gun; and they all weigh nearly alike, about 1650 lb.

The cost of the proof experiments may be roughly guessed from the fact that the gunpowder alone used in the hundred discharges from this gun was worth £2000; and its future practice, when live shell will be employed, must be more costly even than this. The expense of every round fired on active service may be reckoned at £25, against which may be set the fact that a single round fairly delivered will be sufficient to accomplish the destruction of any ship that can float.

The range, extending six miles over the Maplin Sands, in a north-easterly direction, had been measured and marked out by the Royal Engineers. A company of twenty Royal Artillerymen, under Captains Ellis and Callaghan, has been employed in working the gun. The trials were performed at ebb tide on each day, so that the range might be examined by a mounted party of officers after each discharge. The gun was fired by an electric battery in a shed. At different degrees of elevation the shot had a flight reaching various distances, as far as 6550 yards, which it traversed in fifteen seconds and a half. Some damage was caused by the shock to the windows and ceilings of the cottages occupied by married soldiers at Shoeburyness.

The iron target, No. 41, against which the great gun will ultimately try its strength, is in course of construction. It is situated some little distance to the westward of the spot where the gun is now being fired. The target will measure 16 ft. in breadth, 10 ft. in height, and 3 ft. 11 in. in thickness. The structure will consist of four rolled armour plates, each equal in length and breadth to the width and height of the target, and with a thickness of 8 in., each plate weighing nearly twenty-three tons. These four plates will be erected one in front of another, with intervals of 5 in. between. Each interval will be filled up by two layers of teak planking, each 2½ in. thick, laid crossways and fastened together by coach screws. Each plate will be bolted to the one behind it by a set of 3-in. armour bolts with a spherical nut on each end. The target will be supported by a double set of fir timber struts and piles, 14 in. square, to which the rear plate will be secured by a set of long 3-in. bolts. The great gun is to be fired at this tremendous target from a distance of seventy yards. During this process the gun will run on rails as usual, space being left at the rear for the recoil, as at the present firing-place. To reach its position in front of the target the huge piece of ordnance will have to be reshipped on board the Magog and landed at the fresh site, due preparations being made for the purpose.

The Bristol Royal Infirmary was reopened by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on Tuesday afternoon, after it had been closed twelve months. There has been a thorough renovation of the building, at a cost of £15,000. Bishop Ellicott gave an address in the chapel, where a short service was held.

Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., has received a letter from the Postmaster-General refusing to provide telegraphic communication with the Scilly Isles, on the ground that it would probably be unremunerative, although admitting the advantages to shipping and other interests.

The Home Secretary has communicated to the Mayor of Falmouth his intention to appoint a Court of Survey at Plymouth, as a centre at which appeals against the decisions of the Boards of Surveyors may be heard. The Mayor of Falmouth has urged, in reply, that Falmouth should be named as a port at which such appeals should be heard.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

"The Flying Dutchman," an English version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Hollander," was produced here on Tuesday, adding another to the many claims of this company to recognition for laudable enterprise. The work referred to was the first of its composer's operas that was heard on the stage in this country, an Italian adaptation having been produced at Her Majesty's Opera (Drury-Lane Theatre) in 1870, during the brief lesseeship of Mr. George Wood—on which occasion we commented at some length on its merits and characteristics. It may, therefore, suffice now to say that it belongs to the composer's earlier period, having been brought out in 1843, one year after his "Rienzi," his first stage work of any importance, and that it presents more analogy with the recognised forms of musical composition than is the case with the composer's subsequent works, each of which shows an increasing departure from rules and precedent, until in his series of "Nibelungen" opera-dramas, recently produced at Bayreuth, the distinction of individual movements, arias, duets, trios, &c., is almost entirely discarded, and declamation, somewhat in the style of accompanied recitative, is the prevailing vocal feature, the orchestra being made to assume unusual importance by the rich elaborations of instrumental effect and the numerous characteristic details constantly occurring.

In "Der Fliegende Hollander" there is much that might have been written by Weber, both as regards form and intense dramatic expression. Scarcely in any stage music, indeed, are to be found finer contrasts than those in the second act.

A prominent feature in the Drury-Lane version of the opera was the fine performance of Mr. Santley as the doomed Captain; and this is, again, an important element in the general effect of the work as now given at the Lyceum Theatre. Excellent was the sombre expression thrown into Van der Decken's declamatory solo in the first scene, and his share in the duet with Daland, the Norwegian captain; and still finer the delivery of the music of the second act, in the duet with Senta, in which the Dutchman exercises so mysterious a fascination over the imaginative girl whose mind is haunted with the legend of the doomed man. In this, and in the trio which closes the act with Van der Decken's expression of gratitude at having found the virtuous love which alone can rescue him from his doom, Mr. Santley's performance was fully worthy of his high reputation. Equally so was his delivery of the impassioned music of the last scene, when, repenting the self-sacrifice into which he has led Senta, he endeavours to restrain her from following him to his vessel. Mlle. Ostava Torriani, as Senta, displayed qualities of a very high order, both histrionic and musical. She sang with brilliant execution, excellent declamation, and fine pathos; and produced a very marked impression in several instances, particularly in the ballad in the second act, in which Senta narrates the legend of the Flying Dutchman, the expressive duet with Eric (her lover), and the highly dramatic scene with Van der Decken in the same act; and in the impassioned music of despair in the last scene, previous to her plunging into the sea, in her frenzied effort to reach Van der Decken just as his ship is destroyed. Mlle. Torriani has added to her already high reputation by her very fine interpretation of the character of Senta. Mr. F. C. Packard, as Eric, sang with much effect, especially in the love-duet with Senta and in his cavatina in the last scene. Mr. J. W. Turner's good tenor voice told well in the steersman's song; Mr. A. Stevens, as Daland, sang carefully and correctly; and the small part of Mary (Senta's former nurse) was efficiently filled by Miss Lucy Franklin. The chorus-singing was far above the average, particularly in the beautiful "Spinn-lied" (for female voices), and in the important choral introduction to the last act, with its several divisions of Norwegian and Dutch sailors and village maidens. The characteristic overture, which so picturesquely foreshadows the weird romanticism of the dramatic action, was splendidly played, and received with great applause.

Mr. Carl Rosa conducted with his well-known skill and care, and he, as well as the principal singers, were called on (the latter more than once) by general plaudits from an audience that filled every part of the theatre.

The opera is well placed on the stage, with excellent new scenery by Mr. Hawes Craven—the opening storm and the appearance of the Norwegian and Dutch vessels, and the destruction of the Flying Dutchman, at the close of the opera, being very effectively represented. The libretto has been well rendered into English by Mr. J. P. Jackson. "The Flying Dutchman" was to be repeated yesterday (Friday) evening.

The afternoon performances of the Carl Rosa Company announced for this week at the Alexandra Palace were "Fra Diavolo," on Thursday, and "The Bohemian Girl," to-day (Saturday).

The specialty of last week was the commencement of the twenty-first series of the excellent Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace. We have already referred to the chief features of interest promised for the forthcoming performances, and have now, therefore, merely to comment on that of last Saturday, when three novelties were brought forward, the chief of which was a pianoforte concerto by Herr Bronsart. This belongs to the modern bravura style of composition, elaborate passage-writing for the solo instrument predominating throughout each of the three movements. Of these the most effective in performance was the finale, in which the rhythm of the "Salterello" prevails, and is preserved with great spirit throughout. The concerto was magnificently played by Mr. Fritz Hartwigson, as was Liszt's second "Rhapsodie Hongroise"—another novelty of the day. The pianist was enthusiastically applauded, and recalled after each of his performances. The third of the pieces, given for the first time here, was an extract from an orchestral "suite," by M. Guiraud, a living composer—born at New Orleans—who has produced some successful stage and chamber music at Paris. The "Intermezzo" and "Carnaval" given, on Saturday, are agreeable pieces of orchestral writing, bright and melodious in style. The rare excellence of the band was specially manifested in the execution of Sir Sterndale Bennett's charming overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and Beethoven's seventh symphony, in A. Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Sinico-Campobello and Signor Campobello. Mr. Manns received a warm welcome on his appearance at the conductor's desk.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts are still pursuing their successful career. Herr Wilhelm's splendid violin playing continues to be a powerful attraction; and on Saturday Madame Bodda-Pyne made her first appearance, and was greatly applauded in her several vocal performances. Wednesday was a "Wagner night," when the programme included the grand Funeral March on the death of Siegfried (from the "Götterdämmerung," the last portion of Wagner's music-drama, "Der Ring des Nibelungen").

The balance-sheet of the late Hereford Musical Festival shows an unprecedented result, a profit of £402 arising upon the sale of tickets, instead of, as in 1873, a loss of £500. The stewards not having to make good any deficiency, it is believed

that their guarantee subscription of £5 each will be presented to the charity, in which case the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen belonging to the three dioceses will benefit by the large sum of £1700.

The Gloucester Journal states that the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral will not follow the example of the Worcester Chapter in refusing the use of the cathedral for the Three Choirs Festival, but will grant it on the same conditions as in previous years.

Mr. Cooper, the organist of the Chapel Royal, St. James's died, on Monday, at his house in Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

The reopening of the Oxford-street theatre, on Saturday, was an event on which we may congratulate the dramatic public. It affords us an extra gratification, as it enables us to give unqualified approbation to a work by Mr. W. G. Wills, whose best efforts have been hitherto marked by his political eccentricities. The play of this esteemed author, by the title and on the theme of "Jane Shore," has been tried and tested in the provinces, where Miss Heath, as the heroine, has been "earning golden opinions from all sorts of people." On Saturday she was enabled to plant it on the boards of the Princess's, the home of her early efforts as an artiste. She has been long absent from London, but her time has been well employed in country practice, and she now comes before us as a matured actress, capable of leading in the higher walks of tragedy. She has very judiciously armed herself with a new and poetical play by a popular dramatist, who, in this instance, has been fortunate in the treatment of his subject, and in the fair and competent representative of his pathetic heroine. Our readers have not to be told that a tragedy already exists in which the greatest female performers of England (including the Siddons) have distinguished themselves; and it may seem to many that Mr. Wills has been somewhat presumptuous in competing with Rowe in such an argument. There was, however, room for another attempt. Rowe's tragedy is a rhetorical play, after the pattern of others of the same school, which flourished about his time, and followed the example of Racine and other French dramatists in manipulating for public acceptance certain artificial products calculated to please the taste of the time, which was inclined to frigidity and formality. Mr. Wills has redeemed the subject, and restored it to that poetic expression which is its proper language. Mr. Wills begins early in his story, showing Jane Shore as the idolised mistress of the King, who can command a train of followers, both rich and poor—to the latter distributing abundant charities. The scene is well conceived and better realised, so that we see the exact position of the heroine, at the height of power, but standing on the brink of a precipice. That it is scarcely tenable we are soon made aware by the entrance of the Queen, who taunts her husband's mistress with her sins, and does her utmost to shame her in the presence of her admirers and her guests. Ere long the bolt falls. Announcement is made of King Edward IV.'s death, and the prestige of the favourite is withdrawn. Rich and poor alike forsakes her; and the fallen woman wanders forth into the world to be insulted and oppressed. She seeks her husband's house; she finds him at a moment when she might hope much from his returning tenderness; but the sense of his wrongs and the integrity of his nature alike forbid his condoning the former without some atonement being made. This he awaits before reconciliation is possible. The third act brings the mistress and the Queen to the same level of misery. The trial of the Duke of Glo'ster is on them both. Jane Shore stands exposed before the altar as a witch who has withered a nobleman's arm, and the widowed Queen learns from the woman whom she has come to insult, that her sons have fallen under the machinations of the villainous Monarch, and are dead. Jane believes at the time that her own child is dead; thus both women are made one in a common sorrow. The curtain fell on an impressive scene, labelled with an obvious moral lesson. In the fourth act Jane Shore is dogged by two officers, pursued by the mob, but secretly protected by John Grist, her husband's neighbour, a baker. Overpowered by his compassion, he brings out for her a loaf, which she greedily devours. This scene, which terminates the fourth act, is the great situation of the play. The eagerness with which the famished woman seized on the bread was most naturally evinced, and the audience were excited to reiterated plaudits. In the fifth act Jane Shore is harboured in her husband's home; her child, supposed dead, is restored to her, and the curtain falls on a scene of domestic reconciliation. Great commendation is due to the performers for the earnest manner in which they supported Miss Heath in her arduous rôle. Mr. James Fernandez was decidedly good in Glo'ster, and Mr. Arthur Revelle in honest John Grist. Mr. Edward Price as Henry Shore, the goldsmith, showed passion and force as the bereaved and sorrowing husband. Mrs. Alfred Mellon, as the injured and indignant Queen, was vehement and emotional to an extreme; and the remaining characters, which are numerous, were all competently filled. The scenery, by Mr. F. Lloyd, was excellent. In fact, nothing was omitted needful to deserve the success which was demonstrably achieved. We congratulate both the author and the actress on the triumph they have obtained.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

On Saturday this theatre reopened, having, during the recess, been repaired, regilded, and renovated, so that now its appearance is eminently attractive. The season has been commenced by a well-known play with a new title. The "Nos Intimes" of M. Victorien Sardou had been adapted by Mr. Saville Rowe and Mr. Bolton Rowe, and rebaptised "Peril" for the occasion. The names and localities of the piece are all Anglicised, and the man with many friends is here called Sir George Ormond; the homeopathic practitioner and general adviser becomes Dr. Thornton, and Maurice simple Charlie Bradford, an army captain on leave. Some characters are withdrawn altogether, much of the action is compressed, and many of the speeches even of the wise homeopath are omitted. The parts are competently interpreted. Lady Ormond, by Miss Madge Robertson, and Lucy Ormond, by Miss Buckstone, were both satisfactory; and Mr. Bancroft, as Sir George, identified himself thoroughly with the character.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre has also opened with an old piece, its title being slightly modified. Mr. Fechter, it will be recollect, acted at the Lyceum in "The Duke's Motto;" and the present adaptation is called "The Duke's Device"—the same story, with a few immaterial alterations. Mr. Henry Neville here undertakes to rival Mr. Fechter, in the character of Legardere, and throughout all the phases of the part maintained his ascendancy. The Irish rôle of Carrigue served to introduce Mr. Robert Pateman, of the chief American theatres, who was favourably received. Miss Amy Crawford as the Princess de Gonzague, and Miss Camille Dubois as the gipsy Petita, were both clever representatives of the respective characters. The

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